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THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Extent and Character of the Marauding—Robbery and Murder—Report of the Commission.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Mexican Border Investigating Committee returned to this city this evening. They have come to make and present their report of the work in which they have been engaged since Jan. 10. The committee consists of Messrs. Robb, Savage, and Osborn—the Secretary, Judge Howe, having died in Texas. The nature of the Commission has been misunderstood both along the Rio Grande and at home. It has been represented that the Commission was of a judicial character, organized to audit and to pass judgment upon the claims of American citizens against Mexico for damages, and that upon its awards payments would be made, if at all. The opposition Press, at least colorably, have so represented the functions of the Commission. The same belief was held in Texas, and every claimant who appeared before the Commission invariably made earnest inquiries concerning the probabilities of immediate payment. The Commission, however, is simply a committee of inquiry, appointed to investigate and report upon the condition of affairs upon our Mexican border. The report may, or may not be made the basis of future legislation concerning the payment of the claims presented according as Congress shall determine.

The Commission have been continuously engaged in this investigation since Jan. 10. They have heard the evidence in 400 cases, and have received, in addition, 1,800 ex-parte affidavits. They did not have a stenographer for secretary. This immense labor consequently has been performed by the Commissioners themselves. The report, which it will require two weeks to prepare, will disclose startling facts regarding the depredations upon the border, and will set forth the outrageous abuses of the "Free Zone." The Commission found that it was unsafe to travel without protection. They were accordingly given a regiment of cavalry as an escort, of which, however, they were soon deprived by the epizootic. They subsequently were attended by a detachment of infantry, and traveled in ambulances drawn by mules. In this way they traversed the entire border from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the western limits of Texas. They found society in a greatly disorganized state. Life and property were constantly in jeopardy. Natives do not venture beyond the immediate limits of their homes except with companions and arms.

The depredations have been very great. Although it was the constant endeavor of the Commission to reduce the claim to the lowest possible limits, so much stock has been stolen and driven across the border, that the belt of territory within 200 miles of the Rio Grande has become comparatively barren of cattle. The numbers herded by Americans there each year grow less. The same grades of cattle which bring $8 per head on the American side can be purchased a few miles across the river, in Mexico, for two or three dollars from the Mexican traders, through whose agency they have been stolen. The persons engaged in these depredations are, on the Lower Rio Grande, Mexicans, and on the Upper Rio Kickapoo and Lipan Indians, who, in reality, are the regularly commissioned agents of the Mexican traders. Border people have frequently discovered Mexicans in the disguise of Kickapoos.

The Kickapoos are the most crafty and daring of their race. They are mounted on the best of horses, and armed with the latest model of Spencer rifles. They maintain a sort of signal system along the border. The Commission were advised, and observed that their approach was regularly signaled along the bluffs. At one ford, not far from a Government fort, an army officer estimated that 150,000 stolen cattle had been driven across to Mexico within one year. These incursionists were so daring that one night during the halt of Secretary Belknap and Gen. Sheridan at a fort, a number of horses were stolen from under the eyes of the sentinels. The Commission discredit the report that the Kickapoos are willing to go upon a reservation.

The loss of human life has been very great, but it was found impossible to estimate the number of murders. Several children and some women, who had escaped from the Indians, appeared before the commission, and recited the history of the fearful cruelties to which they had been subjected. It is the custom of the different tribes to sell the white captives to each other, in order that they may not be found in their possession. The Comanches, in the Indian Territory, are implicated in this purchase and sale of captives. One boy had been tied to a wild buffalo that was let loose, to teach him bravery.

The practice of the marauders is to cross the frontier in the first quarter of the moon, each month, separate into different bands, and scour the country in a belt ranging from fifty to 200 miles in width, north of the river, driving everything before them, and concentrating their booty at one ford.

The amount of smuggling is great, especially in linen goods, of which large quantities are carried by peddlers to Central Texas.

The Commissioners will represent the depredations as of so serious a character that, unless some remedy is found, the border country will be practically depopulated, and stock-raising be abandoned. Our commission met the Mexican Border Commission at several points. The natives represent that the claims presented to the latter commission were exceedingly large. All border people approved the Mackenzie raid.

THE INDIANS.

General Council of the Indian Territory as Peace-Makers—The Kickapoos.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Among the proceedings of the General Council of the Indian Territory, recently assembled at Okmulgee, was the adoption of a resolution that a delegation of one member of the General Council from the Choctaws, one from the Creeks, and one from the Cherokees, together with such others as the President of the Council may appoint, be instructed to proceed as early as practicable to the Cheyennes, Kiowas and other tribes of the plains not confederated in the General Council, whose duty it shall be to aid in the maintenance of peace upon the frontier; and that in the event it is deemed advisable by the authorities of the United States that a delegation from the Cheyennes, Kiowas, and others, as may be selected, proceed to the City of Washington; that the President of the Council be requested to add two members of the General Council to such delegation, whose duty it shall be to accompany the same, and aid in the establishment of such relations between the said tribes and the United States as may be most conducive to the formation of permanent peace upon the frontier, and to confer as fully as practicable with the authorities of the United States upon Indian affairs, and to report to the adjourned session of the General Council.

THE KICKAPOOS.

The recent proceedings with regard to the return of the Kickapoo Indians to the United States are in accordance with the action of the Mexican Government and our own in April of last year. For the realization of the project, it was suggested that the Government of the United States appoint new agents and advise the Government of Nueva Leon of the time and place on the frontier where the agents would present themselves to the Indians. The Government of Mexico would, in such a case, provide that the authorities who represent it in that region should take part in the conferences, and if the Indians should freely determine to leave Mexico to settle on their own reservation in the United States, the Mexican military forces would escort them to the point on the frontier where the American troops might receive them. The Mexican Government further advised that the agents to treat with the Indians be persons other than those who made the former attempt, in order to avoid reviving the suspicions and prejudices against those persons which might exist in the minds of the Indians, and the Mexican Government promised that none of its authorities accused of being opposed to the removal of these Indians should have any part in the execution of the plan suggested.

ART IN FRANCE.

The Paris Salon—Works of American Painters—English Artists—A French Illustration of American History.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PARIS, Saturday, May 31, 1873.

Quite a number of Americans are represented at the "Salon" this year, twelve in all having been admitted, viz.: Bacon, Bridgman, Cassatt, Cheret, Dubois, Knight, Lewis, May, Richards, Tompkins, Tuckerman, and Wylie—this against only nine of English exhibitors.

PICTURES BY AMERICANS.

Mr. Bacon's picture was noticed in our last. Mr. Bridgman, after a long stay in Spain and Morocco, gives us two fine pictures, "The Home of a Moor" and "The Harvesting of the Maize." A good color, careful execution, and faithful observation give peculiar charms to these works. Miss Stevenson Cassatt exhibits a Spanish scene—"Offering Water to the Torero"—that must be noticed as a conscientious study. Next on our list is the name of Mr. Cheret, born in New-Orleans, and who has sent here a fine landscape, "Souvenir de Vénéon," (France.) Mr. Dubois has two landscapes of Swiss scenery, "Cottages in the Seeland," and the "Village of Auvernier, Lake of Neuchatel." These subjects were dangerous on account of the immense number of Swiss landscapes that have either been painted or photographed, but Mr. Dubois had the good luck to discover fresh sights, and the skill to avoid vulgarity. Mr. Knight exhibits this year a large picture, "The Fugitives." The figures are expressive, well painted, and show careful study. Mr. Lewis has painted the head of an old woman, with something of the firmness of drawing and the boldness of touch of his master, Bonnat. Mr. May exhibits "a Magdalene" and "a portrait of Lieut. Col. de Kodolitsh." Mr. Richards, a successful landscape painter, has sent to the Salon this year two fine and conscientious studies—"In the Woods," and a "Winter Scene," which we have already enjoyed in America. Miss Clementina Tompkins, a pupil of Bonnat, has on exhibition two portraits of the same subject, one a small profile, of which we will not speak, the other a large life-size portrait, which shows strength and faithful study. The color is atrocious, but with talents such as she here displays these early faults will be easily overcome. Mr. Ernest Tuckerman, returning from Africa, gives us his "Tomb of Sidi Abder-Khaman in Algiers," an excellent study, brilliant in color, but in which the hands and figures lack decision in drawing.

DISPUTED NATIONALITY.

Last, but not least, are Mr. Robert Wylie's productions. Doubts have been raised among the public here as to the real nationality of this eminent artist. The guides (*Livrets*) to the exhibition of 1869 and 1870 are far from agreeing on that point with those of 1872 and 1873. While the former give Mr. Wylie as an English subject, born on the Isle of Man, the latter present the same painter as an American citizen, born in Philadelphia. This last assertion we incline to consider the right one, as even in the time when Mr. Wylie was represented as a British subject the guides told us that he had been "a pupil in the School of Fine Arts in Pennsylvania." The point, in fact, well deserves to be cleared up, as whichever may be the nation that is really entitled to claim this artist as her son he promises to bring her lustre by his great talents. Last year he obtained a medal, the real merits of his painting, the "Breton Sorcerer," alone winning for him such a high distinction. This year the scene of his picture is still in Brittany. It shows us a Breton family welcoming a poor orphan boy. This composition is excellent, and its execution remarkable. Mr. Wylie has in the same gallery another canvas, "Sleep," which does him equal credit.

ENGLISH EXHIBITORS.

England boasts only nine "exposants," of whom two only, Messrs. Walker and White, were remarked. We are, therefore, justified in stating that a new, ardent, and promising generation of American artists is arising, and that before long the great events of our history, the grand and varied natural beauties of our country, and the scenes depicted by our Irvings, Coopers, and Longfellows, will find a legion of painters able to give them immortality on canvas. One is led still more ardently to desire the advent of an American School of Art, when we see how foreigners conceive the grandest scenes in our history. A certain Mr. Armand Dumaresq, a pupil of Couture, and laureate of preceding exhibitions, has undertaken to recall to life the founders of our Republic. He exhibits a picture called in the *Livret*, "Signature of the Act of Declaration of Independence of the United States of America, 2d August, 1776." Our modern realists have "proved" to us that "Pocahontas" and William Tell are myths. Perhaps we shall have our 4th of July proved a humbug! Nothing could be more theatrical and false than this composition. Those men have no resemblance whatever to the ardent but dignified fathers of our liberty. Mr. Dumaresq seems to know nothing of our country nor of the period which he essays to depict. What was energy in our great legislators has become, under his brush, a vain fury; what was solemn is, with him, dramatic; what was in them a calm but stanch determination is, with his personages, a mere empty demonstration; what was an awful appeal to the Supreme Judge of the world is, in the eyes of the French artist, but the revolt of an infuriated mob. Really, he had to put himself to a great expense of imagination to compose this picture. He must have copied the celebrated "oath in the *Jeu de Paume*," by David. The "Mirabeau" of the great master must have stood before Mr. Dumaresq while he was drawing "Thomas Jefferson," and his Franklin owes certainly something to David's "Abbé Gregoire."

AN ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITION.

The exhibition draws daily immense crowds of visitors, as high as 25,000 and 36,000 persons on Sundays and fête days. Everywhere, among high and low, rich and poor, you hear the question: "Have you visited the Salon this year?" On Thursdays and Sundays admission is free, and the exterior of the building is crowded from early morn with people awaiting admission. On many occasions the doors have been closed before 2 o'clock, to prevent danger from too much crowding. So much do this people cherish art. G. G.

Elmira Female College—Ante-Commencement Exercises.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 15.—Rev. F. F. Ellwood, D. D., of New-York City, delivered the address before the Christian Association of the Elmira Female College this evening, at the First Presbyterian Church. It was the first of the ante-commencement exercises of the college. He spoke on the influence of woman on the evangelization of the world. There was an immense audience in the church. Fifty young ladies of the college furnished the music, their chorus singing being remarkably fine. Commencement occurs next week.

WASHINGTON.

The Polaris—Mr. Robeson's Report to be Published this Week—The Freedmen's Bureau.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The official statement of the commission that examined the rescued crew of the Polaris will take the form of a report to the President. It is expected to be ready for publication Wednesday morning, and will be telegraphed from here by the agent of the Associated Press Tuesday night. The report will not be very long, and will be a summary of results rather than a narrative of the expedition. It will be accompanied by the last dispatch written by Capt. Hall to the department, the draft of which was found among the papers on his desk. A map, prepared by Sergt. Meyer, will also accompany the papers sent to the President. The statements of Tyson and Meyer will be given to the Press as soon as the proofs can be obtained from the Government office. Accompanying Sergt. Meyer's statement will be his diary, or journal, which he kept while the party was on the ice. It contains a complete record of every day after they parted from the Polaris till they reached Washington. There was also found on the ice a journal written in German, kept by one of the party that was left on the Polaris. It contains a daily record of the expedition up to the time of the separation. It was preserved and brought to Washington, and a translation is now being prepared which will not, however, be in condition to publish for some time.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The Secretary of the Navy does not hesitate to say, in advance of his official report, that the testimony elicited shows that Capt. Hall died a natural death, and that the separation of those on the ice-floe from the Polaris was accidental. He is desirous, however, of hearing the story of Capt. Buddington and his party, that both sides of the story may be fully known.

THE CISNEROS CUBAN CLAIM.

Before the American and Spanish Commission, in the case of William Dudley Foulke, administrator of Eduardo and guardian of Maria and Emma Cisneros, the arbitrators decided that Eduardo and Maria have no claim before the commission, inasmuch as they are not citizens of the United States; but as to the justice of the claim of Emma, the arbitrators are opposed in opinion. The case, as far as the latter is concerned, was consequently submitted to the umpire for decision. Maria was born in Cuba in 1868, and has resided in New-York since 1869, but Emma was born in New-York in 1870, where she now resides. The claim is for $18,000, being the value of property detained by the Government of Cuba from the claimant.

THE LATE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Gen. O. O. Howard, noticing a recently-published article concerning his management of the Freedmen's Bureau, and certain papers in that connection submitted to the Attorney General, says that the sum of between three and four thousand dollars, represented as "short" in the disbursing officer's accounts, was unavoidable and innocent, and that he immediately paid the amount due to the Government as soon as ascertained. As to the $33,000, the disbursing officer sent in the money as well as the receipts, so that the Second Auditor could cancel the vouchers. He says all his transactions can be satisfactorily explained.

POLITICAL PATRONAGE FOR THE SOUTH.

Changes are soon to be made in about twenty consulates, in order that Southern men may be appointed to them; the President having recently expressed his desire to give office to a larger number of his Southern political friends.

POSTAL CHANGES.

The following postal changes have been ordered during the past week:

In New-York—Postmasters Appointed—At McIntyre, Dutchess County, John W. Butts; Emmonsburg, Herkimer County, Albert Leavitt; West Clarksville, Alleghany County, J. F. Zimmerman; Clark's Factory, Delaware County, Smith A. Taylor; Masonville, Delaware County, P. K. Scofield; Marietta, Onondaga County, James DeWitt; South Dansville, Steuben County, A. H. Cook; Richfield, Otsego County, L. C. Lock.

In New-England—Offices Established—Jackmantown, Somerset County, Me., Alonzo F. Adams, Postmaster; East Wolfborough, Carroll County, N. H., Thomas L. Whitton, Postmaster; Glastenbury, Bennington County, Vt., Charles Bradley, Postmaster. Name Changed—East Eden, Hancock County, Me., to Bar Harbor. Postmasters Appointed—Thorndike Station, Waldo County, Me., Everett F. Files; White's Corner, Waldo County, Me., Chas. H. Libby; North Salem, Rockingham County, N. H., M. H. Taylor; West Ossipee, Carroll County, N. H., Daniel A. Hyde; New-London, Merrimack County, N. H., George Woodward; Dennis, Barnstable County, Mass., Luther Hall; West Acton, Middlesex County, Mass., I. W. Hopkins; Sutton, Worcester County, Mass., J. W. Stockwell; North Hadley, Hampshire County, Mass., Benj. F. Carter; Van Deusenville, Berkshire, Mass., H. S. Gordon; Hopkinton, Washington County, Conn., W. H. Brown.

In New-Jersey—Postmasters Appointed—Bayville, Ocean County, Samuel R. Bonnell; Copper Hill, Hunterdon County, Mrs. Eliza S. Camp.

In Pennsylvania—Offices Established—Clay, Lancaster County, Emanuel Wildman, Postmaster; Mount Braddock, Fayette County, Ellis Holland, Postmaster. Office Discontinued—Buddville, Centre County. Postmasters Appointed—Greenpoint, Bedford County, Joseph Leasure; Ferrine, Mercer County, Wm. Trevitt; Wolfsburg, Bedford County, Godfrey Yeager; Eagle Rock, Venango County, Polk Masterson; Lennoxville, Susquehanna County, Silas Hartley.

In Maryland—Postmaster Appointed—Trinadelphia, Montgomery County, Thomas Lonsdale.

In Delaware—Office Established—Yorklyn, Newcastle County, Wm. S. Moore, Postmaster.

THE MODOCS.

Stolen Effects of the Massacred Commission—Jack Trying to Shift the Blame.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 15.—The following dispatch has been received here:

BOYLE'S CAMP, TULE LAKE, June 12.—This afternoon the Modocs sent for Dr. Cabaness, and requested a second interview, in order that further facts relative to the missing articles, ornaments, and wearing apparel, might be made known. Black Jim acknowledged that he stole $18 from Mr. Meacham, and passed in the amount. Boston Charley said he had Mr. Meacham's pistol hidden away under a rock, and would return it if he had a chance. Mr. Meacham's memorandum book was destroyed by squaws. Steamboat Frank said he knew where the coat and vest of Dr. Thomas were, and they could be obtained in half a day. The reverend gentleman's watch was carried off by the Warm Spring Indians. Lieut. Cranston's ring was lost.

The leading braves, including Capt. Jack, said that thirty or forty shots were fired during the massacre of the Peace Commissioners, and actively shifted the responsibility of the murder from one to another. All agreed, however, that Bogus Charley did not participate in the massacre, and from first to last condemned it as an unfair and unsafe proceeding.

Pending the arrival of orders from Gen. Schofield regarding the disposition of the California troops, no decision as to immediate movements has been obtained. The first account, sent by mail, though official, of the number of captives, is inaccurate. The total should be reduced to 156.

Great Meeting of New-England Friends in Providence, R. I.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 15.—To-day has been observed as the grand meeting of the Society of Friends of New-England, and upward of 20,000 people have been in attendance at the several localities in the city where meetings have been held under the Friends' auspices. The meeting commenced on Thursday last and will continue until Friday next.

Thrown Off the Track by a Tie Placed Across the Rails.

NORWICH, Conn., June 15.—The steamboat-train from New-London, on the Norwich and Worcester Road, was thrown from the track near Dayville, Conn., this morning, at 5 o'clock, by a tie placed on the track. The engineer, fireman, and brakeman were injured, but no one was killed. Three cars were smashed, and the engine thrown into an adjacent brook, bottom up. The passengers had a very narrow escape. Those going to Boston were taken in from Putnam, the junction with the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, with little delay. The passengers for Worcester reached that city at 5:30 o'clock P. M.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Progress of the Russian Expedition in Central Asia—Within One Hundred Miles of Khiva.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 15.—The War Office has received dispatches from Central Asia, which report that the division of the expedition advancing on Khiva by way of the Sea of Aral, has made satisfactory progress. Gen. Werewkin occupied Kungrad, 100 miles north of Khiva, on the 20th of May. The Khivan forces had abandoned the place. The General continued his march along the line of the Oxus to Khojaili and Kunia-Urgenj, the enemy flying before him. The Aral flotilla had entered the Bay of Alogir, the southern arm of the Sea of Aral, and sailed as far as Kungrad, where its progress was stopped by shallows. An effort would be made to reach Kizil-Kala, at the southern extremity of the bay, where a depot of supplies was to be established for the troops advancing under Gen. Werewkin.

The Federal States of Spain—Castelar's Division.

MADRID, June 15.—It is said that Señor Castelar will propose to the Cortes the division of Spain and her colonies into the following Federal States:

Catalonia, Arragon, Navarre and Biscay, Valencia and Murcia, New Castile, Old Castile, Galicia, Andalusia, Upper and Lower Estramadura, Cuba, Porto Rico, the Balearic Islands, the Canaries, and the Philippines.

The Cortes will, on Tuesday next, elect a special commission to draw up a Federal Constitution. The commission will consist of twenty-five members, of whom twelve will be Deputies of the present Cortes and thirteen representatives of the Federal States.

BAYONNE, June 15.—A report has reached this place that Gen. Nouvilias has defeated the Carlists under Dorregarray, near Vittoria, and that 300 insurgents were killed and wounded and 700 taken prisoners.

Change in the French Cabinet—Prince Jerome Napoleon.

BRUSSELS, June 15.—A special dispatch from Paris to the *Independance Belge* says M. Beulé, Minister of the Interior, has resigned, and M. Goulard is his successor.

LONDON, June 15.—Prince Jerome Napoleon has arrived in this city from Paris.

Great Britain and Zanzibar Anti-Slavery Treaty Signed—Turkish Cabinet.

ADEN, June 14, via LONDON, June 15.—The Sultan of Zanzibar has signed the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade, which was negotiated by Sir Bartle Frere.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 14.—Riza Pasha, Minister of the Marine, has been removed, and Adnet Pasha appointed in his place.

The Condition of the German Emperor Said to be Alarming.

LONDON, June 15.—The Emperor William continues seriously ill. Private advices represent his condition to be alarming.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Ben. Butler in the Field for Governor—His Defense of the Back-Pay Steal.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, June 15.—Gen. Butler has at last announced himself as candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, and his second fight for the position may now be said to have fairly begun. At a recent dinner at the Revere House, given by one of his stanchest supporters, and at which were also Dr. George B. Loring, Collector Russell, and men from all sections of the State, he said he would be glad to receive all votes, but should not feel unkindly to those friends who might oppose him, though his heart would beat a little warmer for those who favored him. He defended his course on the salary grab, giving the history of its inception in Congress, and stating that the subject was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, of which he was the only member whose term of office held over, and therefore the committee selected him as the proper person to present the bill. He denied being the author of the bill, and stated that he was at first greatly opposed to it. Later, however, he became convinced that it was right, and so he advocated and should defend it. He spoke of the number of times Congress had voted in favor of similar bills in regard to back pay, and gave one instance, in which Senators Sumner and Wilson and Gov. Washburn had taken their back pay.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, June 16—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen over the Gulf States, where it is now highest, with cloudy weather and rain areas. Rain has fallen in the South Atlantic States, where clear weather is now prevailing; occasional rain areas have prevailed from Virginia to New-Jersey, with light to fresh easterly and southerly winds; clear or partly cloudy weather has otherwise continued; the temperature has risen over the North-west and upper lake region and southward to Tennessee.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, light to fresh southerly and westerly winds and clear or partly cloudy weather are probable; for the Middle States, lower lake region, and South Atlantic States, light to fresh southerly and westerly winds and generally clear or partly cloudy weather; for the Gulf States east of the Mississippi, light to fresh southerly and westerly winds and partly cloudy weather; from Tennessee and Missouri to the Upper Lakes and Minnesota, light to fresh southerly to westerly winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather. The midnight telegraphic reports from Florida, the West Gulf States, Indian Territory, Michigan, Minnesota, Dakota, the Rocky Mountains, and the Pacific coast are generally missing.

City Meteorological Record.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 2 Park-row: 3 A. M., 62°; 6 A. M., 65°; 9 A. M., 67°; 12 M., 70°; 4 P. M., 75°; 6 P. M., 72°; 9 P. M., 68°; 12 P. M., 65°. Average temperature yesterday, 68°.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The large wooden building of the H. B. Bigelow Iron-works, situated on River-street, in the Seventh Ward, New-Haven, Conn., was totally destroyed by fire yesterday about 2 A. M. The finished and unfinished machinery which the building contained was also destroyed. Loss $100,000; insurance $63,000, divided among the following companies: London, Liverpool, and Globe; Narragansett, of Providence; Fame, of Philadelphia; Mutual Security, of New-Haven; German, of Erie, Penn.; National, of Philadelphia; Commercial Union, of London; Humboldt, of Newark; Allemania, of Pittsburg; Niagara, of New-York; Lorillard, of New-York, and four other companies. Fifty men were thrown out of employment. The cause of the fire is unknown.

A fire was discovered at 9 P. M., last night, in the wholesale grocery house of Williams & Murchison, at Wilmington, N. C. The stock was almost entirely destroyed by fire and water. The building was only partially destroyed. The stock and building were fully insured. There were two other small fires on the same block yesterday, but both were extinguished with trifling losses.

At an early hour yesterday fire was discovered in the drug-store of Henry Kimmel, No. 65 Avenue A, which resulted in a loss of $200 to the stock. Insured for $1,500 in the Pacific Company.

SUNDAY TRAGEDIES.

Rum and Jealousy—A Young Wife Murdered by Her Husband—Arrest of the Criminal.

Apalling from the coolness of the deed, the brutality of its manner, and the calm, ruffianly braggadocio of the murderer when arrested, was the killing of Ellen Gillen, a young girl, eighteen years old, by her husband, Francis Gillen. The murdered girl, who was a blonde of handsome appearance and attractive qualities, was employed as a saleswoman in Maguire's dry-goods store, in Grand-street. She lived with her father, Matthew Geraghty, a coach-driver, and a respectable man, at No. 197 Elm-street. Gillen, who is twenty-three years old, is a steam-fitter by occupation, living at No. 131 Mulberry-street, where he has resided with his parents for five years past. He is of medium stature, wears an incipient mustache and presents all the appearance of a loafer and rowdy. Last August Gillen made the acquaintance of Miss Geraghty, and pressed his suit so well that he was accepted by her, and they were married without the knowledge or consent of either party's parents. Gillen had been arrested several times by the officers of the Fourteenth Precinct for participation in midnight brawls and affrays. No sooner did Mr. Geraghty learn that his daughter had married Gillen than he brought her to his own residence, and refused Gillen permission to visit her, telling her that Gillen was a common ruffian, and forbidding her to recognize her husband in any way. From what can be learned in the confusion consequent on the commission of such a terrible crime, it would seem that the unfortunate girl acted according to her father's wishes. At any rate, since their marriage, she failed to accord to Gillen the cordial and cheering recognition expected of a wife by her husband.

Gillen on several occasions it is said waited outside Maguire's door until his wife came out from her daily work, and endeavored to persuade her to live with him. She, however, steadily refused, and on one occasion, not later than a week ago, told him she wished that he would never let her see his face again.

The culmination of this domestic difficulty came last night. Mrs. Gillen left her father's residence in Elm-street early in the evening and went out walking with a companion named Mary Kennedy, residing at No. 33 Crosby-street. After strolling through Broadway and the Bowery, they returned toward home, and at 10:10 were standing at the door of Miss Kennedy's residence, No. 33 Crosby-street. Gillen, partially drunk, was standing in the next hallway, waiting to kill his wife. He had evidently learned that she went out walking with Miss Kennedy, and so waited for her return, as she usually left Miss Kennedy home, and then proceeded to her own residence. A window had been broken in Corbett's dry goods warehouse, corner Crosby and Broome streets, at an earlier hour in the evening, and Officer Mitchell, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was detailed in citizen's clothes to arrest any burglars who might enter Corbett's building. He saw the two girls talking, and Gillen standing one door above them, in Crosby-street. Then he saw them walk up Crosby-street and turn down Broome-street.

They stopped in front of the Frankenstein Hotel, and appeared to be talking on the sidewalk. Gillen again asked his wife to live with him. She again refused, and he again urged her, saying, "If you don't, I shall kill you." She stepped back a little and said, "I won't, and I shan't." Gillen drew a pocket-knife with a dirk blade in it, and stabbed the poor girl in the right breast. She screamed murder, and David A. Kahn and Max Erlanger, who were sitting in one of the windows of the Frankenstein Hotel, rushed out on the balcony and saw the bloody knife in Gillen's hand.

He was evidently determined to do his deadly work well, for the uplifted knife was again and again plunged into the unfortunate girl's breast with lightning rapidity, until she sank on the sidewalk, dying from five fatal stab-wounds.

Then Gillen ran away, throwing the knife into the gutter as he went. He ran diagonally across Broome-street to Crosby-street. Officer Mitchell, who saw him running, and who suspected something wrong, chased him up the street. Gillen, on seeing that he was pursued, dashed into the hall-way of No. 37 Crosby-street, and, running through an alley-way, came out at No. 31 Crosby-street, from which he ran to Grand-street, where he was captured and arrested by Officer Mitchell.

In the meantime the girl Kennedy had caused Mrs. Gillen's body to be removed to her father's residence.

On the way to the Station-house, Officer Mitchell said to Gillen, "What made you do this?" Gillen replied: "If you were fixed as I was, you would have done the same." "But what made you do it," continued the officer. "She would not live with me," said Gillen.

On entering the station-house, Gillen, with an air of braggadocio, gave his name and occupation to Sergt. Buckly, and Police Surgeon Cook was sent for. By his arrival, intelligence was received that Mrs. Gillen had just died at her father's residence. Gillen was then locked up, and Capt. Clinchy placed an officer at the door of his cell.

Shortly afterward a boy named Frederick Christman, residing at No. 8 City Hall-place, came to the station-house and handed Sergt. Buckly Gillen's knife, which he had found in Broome-street. Kahn and Erlanger, and William Galbraith, of No. 147 Crosby-street, the witnesses, were locked up in the station-house.

Coroner Keenan arrived soon after and assumed charge of the case. Gillen refused to answer any questions, and said he did not know whether he stabbed her or not.

A Man Struck with an Ax by His Brother-in-Law and Fatally Wounded.

James Curtin, a laborer, residing at No. 24 Oak-street, was struck on the head and probably fatally wounded, early yesterday morning, by his brother-in-law, John Sharkey, aged sixteen years. The facts in the case are briefly as follows: Curtin, four years ago, married Mary Sharkey, the prisoner's sister. John Sharkey, her father, is, from all that can be learned, a common loafer, and Curtin has had not only to support his wife, but her brothers Thomas and John, and her mother. They lived on the third floor of No. 24 Oak-street, known as "Fisher's Alley." John Sharkey, the prisoner, is half crazy, and has been a butt for the vagabond boys of the neighborhood. At the age of five years he was sent to Randall's Island Asylum, and from there discharged and sent to Dayton, Ohio, where he worked for ten years on a farm. Since his return a year ago he has lived with the Curtins. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning Curtin came home slightly intoxicated and began quarreling with his wife. Young Sharkey caught up a wood-hatchet which was lying near the stove and struck Curtin on the head with it. Curtin, a powerful man, did not feel the blow at the time, and went to bed. Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock the wound began to pain him, and he went to the Centre-street Hospital for assistance. Dr. Joyce on examination found that the left parietal bone was fractured, and that a fatal result might be expected from the injury. The Fourth Precinct police were at once notified by Warden Brown, and Detective Fitzsimons arrested Sharkey. The boy who tells a crazy story about Curtin choking his sister was locked up in the Oak-street station. He will be taken to the Tombs to-day.

Probable Homicide at Newark.

For some time a feud has existed between Ignatius Beck, a German, and James Connors, an Irishman, residing in the same house at No. 8 Sheffield-street, Newark. The German has been much addicted to drinking, and it would seem from the facts that he has been at fault. On Saturday he was intoxicated, and drawing a revolver, threatened to shoot Connors. The latter closed with him, and wrested the revolver from his hands. In the struggle Beck was pushed backward, falling into an area-way five feet deep, fracturing his skull. His recovery is impossible.

MURDER IN HOUSTON-STREET.

An Eleventh Ward Row Resulting in the Death of One of the Participants.

James Duffy, of No. 511 East Fifteenth-street, aged twenty-three years, and employed at Young's lumber-yard, was stabbed last evening in the liquor-saloon of Patrick Hughes, No. 448 East Houston-street. It appears that the murdered man, at a late hour last evening, entered the above saloon in company with a man named "Petre" and Michael O'Brien, both of whom worked in the lumber-yard with Duffy. Immediately on entering the saloon drinks were called for again and again. The men in the course of an hour became very boisterous in their arguments, but still the landlord continued to supply them with liquor, and their boisterous conduct soon resulted in a quarrel. Coats and vests were pulled off and Duffy and Petre commenced to settle their dispute with their fists. After a few blows had been struck on both sides, the men were separated, the quarrel was temporarily adjusted, and the combatants took a round of drinks to seal the treaty of peace between them. After some further boisterous talking Duffy was advised to go home. He paid no attention, however, to this seasonable advice of his friends, who suggested that if he did not do so he would be unable to go to work in the morning.

After further argument Petre said that he was going, upon which, accompanied by Duffy, he started out. They had not been gone many minutes, however, before they returned, and in company with O'Brien, who had not left the saloon, called for more drinks. As a matter of course they were supplied, and the men having commenced to drink again, they soon became more uproarious than before. About this time one Edward Kirkland; alias Curtis, formerly a conductor on the Avenue B Railroad, but latterly a notorious thief of the Eleventh Ward, entered the saloon in company with a man named Smithy, another notorious thief of the same ward. Near the doorway of the saloon is a swinging door of light structure, shutting off a corner of the main saloon, so that servants or women entering the saloon for ale or other liquors to take away with them cannot be seen by the people who may be in the main saloon. Kirkland and Smithy took up their stand on the so-called private side of this door, while Duffy, O'Brien, and Hughes were on the opposite side. Kirkland called for drinks for himself and his companion, and after drinking they were standing talking to each other when Duffy and "Pete" commenced to quarrel again.

After a few blows had been struck, the men took off their coats, and a pitched battle took place. By this time a number of people had assembled in the saloon, attracted thither by the noise and uproar. After the fight had continued for some time, Kirkland attempted to part the combatants. Duffy was enraged at his action, and immediately struck him a severe blow on the head. Kirkland staggered for a moment, but the next instant he drew a knife and stabbed Duffy in the right breast. Without waiting an instant the murderer and "Pete" rushed out of the saloon. The bar-keeper, Hughes, on seeing Duffy fall shouted "My God! your'e murdered;" and as he said so jumped over the counter to where the murdered man was lying. The crowd around attempted to lift him up, when he said, "I am done for," and expired. In the course of some fifteen minutes after the occurrence of the tragedy the police of the precinct became conscious that there had been a disturbance in their precinct which had ended in the death of a man. Capt. Murphy and his entire force commenced to scour the neighborhood for the murderer and Pete, but up to the time of THE TIMES going to press, neither of them had been captured. The intelligence was telegraphed to head-quarters as soon as Capt. Murphy was cognizant of the crime that had been committed, whereupon Inspector McDermott sent out a general alarm, with a description of the two men. Coroner Keenan was notified, and will investigate the case to-day.

YACHTING.

The Ocean Challenge Cup—Preparations for the Contests of This Season.

Two years ago Commodore J. G. Bennett presented a challenge cup to the New-York Yacht Club, to be sailed for by yachts belonging to all recognized yacht clubs. The course was from Sandy Hook Light-ship to and around the light-ship off Newport, (Brenton's Reef,) and back to the starting point, passing outside of Long Island. Yachts were allowed the privilege of going either side of Block Island. Owing to the lateness of the season, there was no race sailed in 1871; and after postponing the event from July 18, 1872, the Madeleine and Rambler started on July 25 of the same year, and the latter won easily, as the former did not sail over the course. A second match was sailed later in the season, and also won by the Rambler, whose owner has since returned the cup to the club. In accordance with the views of the donor, as herein stated,

First—It is to be held by the winner for thirty days after the race without liability to challenge.

Second—Upon the expiration of that period the winner must accept any challenge and be prepared to sail a race over the same course within fifteen days from the receipt of such challenge, or forfeit the cup to the challenger; but should any yacht succeed in holding the cup in two consecutive races during one season it will not again be liable to challenge until the commencement of the yachting season of the following year.

Third—The yachting season in American waters, in reference to this cup, is understood to be from the third Thursday in June until the third Thursday in October in each year.

Fourth—Should a yacht holding this cup be sold out of the New-York Yacht Club, the cup shall not go with her, but shall be returned to the club, to be again sailed for; and if the cup should be held by a foreign yacht and she should be sold out of the club to which she belongs, the cup shall not be sold with her, but shall be returned to the New-York Yacht Club, to be sailed for again as above provided.

Fifth—In the event of the cup being held at the close of the season by a foreign yacht the owner thereof will be liable to challenge during the season of the next year for an ocean race, over a course from the Needles, Isle of Wight, to and around a stake-boat off the harbor of Cherbourg, and return.

The Regatta Committee have called a meeting of all yacht-owners belonging to any organized yacht club, to be held on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the office of Mr. Wm. Krebs, Sr., No. 52 Wall-street. Yacht-owners are especially invited to be present, as it is the intention of the committee to appoint a day and make other arrangements for the sailing of the above race. The committee are anxious to hear the opinions of yacht-owners as to a suitable day when the largest entry can be obtained.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Richard Clark, aged eighteen years, and employed on a canal-boat, was drowned while bathing at City of Kingston, N. Y., last evening.

Hon. John A. Bingham will remain in Washington several days, the object of his visit being to receive instructions as Minister to Japan.

Private accounts received in Washington from Alabama mention the prevalence of cholera in that State, and consequent alarm among the people.

At a Republican caucus to choose delegates to the State Convention from Augusta, Me., a full delegation was chosen in favor of Col. James M. Stone for Governor.

The following is the day calendar for to-day, of the Supreme Court, Fourth Department, at Buffalo: Nos. 87, 88½, 90, 103, 6, 62, 14, 15, 19, 71, 78, 105, 109, 110, 112, 116, 119, 3, 20, 35, 149.

Caleb L. Haddock and Frank Yost, each eighteen years of age, and residents of Philadelphia, were drowned in Brandywine Creek, near Riddle's cotton-mill, on Saturday, while bathing. The bodies were recovered.

Cadet Midshipmen Munn and Gridley, of New-York, named in the recent telegram from Annapolis as engaged in the assault upon Cadet Midshipman Conyers, have been acquitted (after an investigation) of any active participation in the assault, though they were present on the wharf when it occurred.

SOUTHERN FEELING.

Politics Disregarded—Good Feeling Toward Northern Travelers—The Negroes and the Whites.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Saturday, June 7, 1873.

What is the actual feeling of the South? What are the prospects of its material prosperity?

These were the questions to which my attention was directed in the progress of a trip to this region of Northern Alabama, through Virginia, East Tennessee, and North-western Georgia, and during my stay of two or three weeks in this portion of the State, covering a range of three or four counties.

When it is considered that the causes of the alienation and bitterness which are generally supposed to exist are chiefly political, and arise in opposition to the national Administration, we would think it but natural that political topics should occasionally rise to the surface in discussion, where men "most do congregate," even though it is not the political year and no exciting campaign is in progress. From Washington to Birmingham I sought the vicinity of groups engaged in conversation, in drawing-room cars, sleeping-cars, common passenger-cars, smoking-cars, and negro-cars—in which latter, by the way, it was no uncommon thing to find whites sitting—in stations, at eating-houses, at hotels—in short, in all places which the limits of travel opened opportunity for, and I have yet to hear the first allusion to any political topic. I noted this more particularly as indicative of preoccupation with ordinary topics of interest to the exclusion of politics, and as pointing to hopeful conclusions concerning the direction of the energy of the South toward legitimate fields of action in recovering from her prostrate condition. The tone and spirit of the people whom I encountered were indicative of anything rather than of morose, brooding, discontent. Their manner toward Northern men, when introduced to them, either in due form or casually, in the way traveling acquaintances are formed, is frank, open, cordial. Certainly no one in traveling through this country would imagine for a moment that there was a latent and irreconcilable bitterness in the hearts of the people so powerful as to stand in the way of the most cordial co-operation for the advancement of their material interests.

That the Southern people are satisfied with the result of the war, or the methods of reconstruction, it would be folly to affirm; to demand such a state of feeling would be most unreasonable on our part. But I have used my powers of observation to very little purpose, and been most grossly deceived by appearances, if many of the intelligent Southern people do not see that the new order of things opens up possibilities in the way of material development, of which they had never dreamed under the old régime. This, if it does not make them satisfied with the result of their venture, goes far to make them reconciled to it.

I did expect, in case I should chance to fall upon topics connected with the war, in company of those who had taken part in it, to find some manifestation of the spirit of bitterness which characterized that period. Judge, then, of my surprise when, a few nights ago, at the supper-table of a farmer whose hospitality I had craved in the absence of public accommodations, the conversation around the board between two lively, talkative workmen—white—fell upon incidents and experiences in the war, in which both had been engaged. Their stories were sufficiently amusing, and were told with such good nature, though often at the expense of the heroes themselves, that I tried in vain to conjure up the spirit of evil and hate which I had once thought possessed the heart of every "Johnny Reb." An officer in the rebel army, a civilian now of no little distinction in the State, also with the utmost good nature spoke of his fate being to run away from invading armies, as, after the close of the war, he went to Europe, and remained in Paris until the "invading" Prussians made retreat expedient, and after they were gone he returned only to be driven out by the more terrible Commune! And thus it was that all allusions to the war were tempered with the kindly and genial humanities.

I have been specially observant during my journey, and since my arrival, of the relation and bearing of the white and negro races toward each other, and of the bearing and demeanor of the negroes themselves. I can detect in the intercourse of the races nothing that distinguishes it from that prevailing in our Northern States. True, the blacks are not permitted to occupy the same cars upon railroads with whites, except where they appear as servants, nurses or attendants; but how long is it since in our own City of New-York colored cars were an institution? In the ordinary intercourse I could see nothing that was distinctive or noticeable. When I recall how short is the time since the relation between these races was that of master and slave, absolute domination on the one hand and abject subjugation on the other, and reflect further upon the violence with which these relations have been severed, and of all that this severance implies, I marvel more and more each hour as I behold how natural and common-place the new and changed order of things has become.

But if the adaptation of the whites to the situation escapes all censure, that of the blacks certainly merits high award of praise. There must surely be some latent quality of nobleness in a race that can pass the trying ordeal from slavery to freedom and from freedom to citizenship in two quickly succeeding crises and stand the test so bravely, so modestly, and, on the whole, so worthily, as this despised race has done. As I see these people busy in their avocations, contented, happy, prosperous in various degrees, as are other people about them, I find it hard to realize that only a few short years ago they were slaves. What a strange, wonderful transition it is! And not the least wonder of all is the mutual forbearance which characterizes the old parties, in their new relations. I speak only of what I have seen.

I can easily believe the negro does not like work for work's sake any better than the white man, and very possibly he requires a stronger stimulus to exert himself with all his might; but I have noticed that here at the South, almost uniformly, where there is the very perfection of lazy, aimless, lounging about to be done, it takes a long, gaunt, slab-sided white man to do it—at least such an one is invariably found doing that sort of service. As a rule, along the lines of the railroad, the negroes seem to have employment, and to attend to it with at least ordinary diligence.

The Wagner Isle of Schoals Murder Trial.

ALFRED, Me., June 15.—The story told by Wagner in his examination yesterday evidently had a favorable effect upon the audience and jury. The blisters on his hands, he says, were occasioned by sculling a boat a few days before the murder. He gave a minute description of the shirt that he left at Portsmouth. He was then shown a shirt that a Government witness had found in the vault, and Wagner said he never owned one like it. The foreman of the jury tried to meet the wrist-band around Wagner's wrist, but failed by over half an inch. Wagner continued to meet the Government testimony, breaking down some of it. His manner is assured, his appearance fine, and he is fast winning sympathy. The Government has but a few more witnesses to call.

TRANSPORTATION GRIEVANCES.

Opinions of the People on Despotic Corporations.

A QUESTION FOR VANDERBILT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Notwithstanding the withdrawal of the Hudson River Railroad's advertising from THE TIMES, can you state whether there is any probability of the public's being accommodated this Summer with the promised special trains to Dobbs' Ferry and Tarrytown? A response to this will really oblige one of your LADY READERS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 5, 1873.

VANDERBILT'S CONDUCTORS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I think it about time that some one made public the very outrageous manner in which one at least of Vanderbilt's drawing-room conductors is in the habit of treating those who apply to him for seats. I had occasion to go to Albany, not long since, by the 10:45 A. M. train, and was among the first who applied for seats in the drawing-room cars. Just before me were two ladies who wanted seats together. I supposed, and when they asked some simple question, he turned upon them in the most insulting manner and told them to pass on, he had no time to bother with them. His manner was so severe that the ladies shrunk from him as they would from a mad dog; and when my turn came I stated that I wanted a chair, but before I could add that I wanted it on the river side, he scratched off a number, called it out, and motioned me into a car, then turned his attention to the next man. I went in, looked at the number, and found the seat a very undesirable one. It was some minutes before I could gain this man's ear again, and when I did, he said, in an extremely aggravating manner, "Do you want that seat or not?" I said "No; not that one. Can't you give me a chair where I want it?" "No, I can't; I told you that before." I then took a seat in a back car, but with the feeling that I had been begging a favor and been snubbed. Now, Mr. Editor, is it not about time that such men were taught that they must at least be civil, or give place to those who will be? In relating my experience to friends, I find that I am not the only one who has been treated in this way on Vanderbilt's road, and have no doubt that hundreds could add their testimony to mine, and with me insist that civil men—it would be too much, perhaps, to ask that gentlemen—be placed in positions of this kind. Yours, &c. IMPRIMATUR.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 9, 1873.

A YOUNG COMMODORE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Yesterday morning I arrived at the Grand Central Depot and continued my journey down-town by taking a Fourth-avenue horse-car. Soon after leaving the depot it was boarded by a newsboy from whom I purchased a copy of THE TIMES, handing him four cents therefor. To my surprise he indignantly spurned the proffered amount, and demanded five cents, which I refused to pay upon the ground that in the City no one pretended to charge more than four cents, whereupon he scornfully passed me by, and proceeded to levy his tax on the rest of the good-natured Americans in the car, all of whom paid up without a murmur. I kept a look-out for another boy, but none appeared till we got to Cooper Institute, when I beckoned one to the car window, and succeeded in buying a TIMES for four cents. It appeared to me that the "five-cent boy" had a monopoly of this line, and that the Commodore had in this, as in many other instances, monopolized business opportunities which belong to the public. It may be, however, that I wrong the Commodore by this conclusion, and that the "five-cent boy," profiting by illustrious example, and having noticed how meekly the average American submits to swindles, such as paying twelve per cent. dividends on thrice-watered stock, sinking the track and arching it over at public expense, and six-cent fares on street railways, where others charge but five, thought that there was a chance for him to advance the price of his papers twenty-five per cent. Certainly the success of both these monopolies—the Commodore and the "five-cent boy"—is a premium upon such enterprise, and we cannot hope to see a material diminution in their number until "the people know their rights, and knowing dare maintain." F. B. T.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 10, 1873.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Mister Editor:

I guess them fellers who write you agin the New-Haven Railroad don't know nothing. I'll give em a wrinkle. Come down as I do $5 once in a while for a watch or a chain or a something to one of them first. Class conductors, then buy a $5 chair, worth one, from the baggager, so you can have the fun of lighting papers under gentlemen, strangers noses, and holler in and screaming in gentlemen, strangers ears, and smashing gentlemens portmanteaus, and see the other fellers laugh, what larks. Then give the depot baggage man $1 now and then and the parcel chap the same for each package you have, and you bet they'll worship you; they do me. Try it on yourself, only don't wait more than two weeks before you give another V to the baggager and conductor or you'll spile on their hands. Perhaps them high cockalorums, Prex, &c., might take a little something to be civil. I don't know, I never got up to their inches. The door-men and the ticketer couldn't, taint natural, and their ain't no way I know to pay em for doing it. COUNTRY.

A CAR NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the Grand-street Ferry and Forty-second-street line there is a car known as "No. 50." It is my misfortune (as well as that of many other fellow-victims) to make my morning journey up-town in that ill-fated vehicle. It almost invariably runs off the track, and its occupants are obliged to get out and shoulder it on again. The conductor of this car (not being entirely ignorant of its failings) generally collects his fares soon after starting. You are then at liberty to leave, if you wish, as soon as the car commences jolting over the stones. Other cars of the line are occasionally affected in the same way, but with "No. 50" the complaint is chronic. It is a subject of debate among the passengers every morning whether the track has "spread," or the wheels are bad. Both theories have their supporters. The company don't seem to take any interest in either. Perhaps public notice may cause the company to "mend their ways"—or their wheels, whichever is necessary. Until then I would advise those who can to avoid the close, over-crowded cars of the line in general, and to shun No. 50 in particular. J. J. F.

DODD'S MENDACITY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your kindly ear seems always open to a tale of abuse, so I come now to open my heart and to pour forth my grievances. About a week ago, desiring to procure a ticket and baggage-check to a point on the Morris and Essex Railroad, I entered Dodd's express office, on Broadway, near Twenty-second-street, and made my request accordingly. I was told in a very abrupt manner that I could not procure tickets or checks over that road except through the railroad company's agents. I then asked, "Is there no express company that will furnish them to me?" "None" was the reply. I then asked where was the nearest point at which I could procure them, and was told, "At the foot of Barclay-street."

Of course, I never for a moment doubted the accuracy of my information, but, much disappointed, hurried off to hire a carriage; then after the additional trouble of caring for my trunk to the station, I was obliged to get it carried in from the carriage, then procure a ticket in a crowd, and then on to checking my baggage, being alone, since my husband had left me in the morning, fully assured that I could transact all this up-town quietly through the express, then have only myself to look out for at the station.

Now, I have ascertained that all that was told me concerning the matter at Dodd's was false. They could not sell tickets or check for the Morris and Essex Railroad, but they must have known that Westcott's Express could, and did this continually.

The moral to be drawn here is, whether it pays to do such petty lying? (Pardon the plain English.) I think not. I, at least, shall never be likely to trust to them again in any way, or allow any friend to do so if I can help it. If, as I trust for the credit of the proprietor, the case is that some subordinate is personally responsible for this piece of business strategy, I would suggest that he be given "permission to retire," and that his post be filled by some one whose early education in truth and politeness has not been so evidently neglected. A LADY.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY-BOATS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The unfortunate Staten Islander is always in trouble. First one thing and then another comes to torment him. Even the Staten Island musquito can hardly get fairly settled on one of the natives for a quiet meal before an untimely "chill" shakes the poor fellow off, and as to the flies, why they have no chance at all, for in Summer it is far too hot for them. The poor Snug Harborite is particularly to be pitied. Several mosquitoes have the habit of making excursions from Jersey just to worry him. Most bad things, so he says, do come from Jersey. But of all other things to grumble about the ferry-boat is the worst. Just when Winter was introducing itself by means of small coal-bills and other pleasing expenses, he was bade to pay five cents extra for his regular trip to New-York. The incensed native revenges himself by sundry insinuations of a man not having the right to do with his own property what he wishes. Another outrage upon the innocent Snug Harborites is the arrival of barges at their dock without any warning. In this we heartily agree with the poor islander. A business man can neither afford to miss his engagements, nor tear to New-Brighton "ventre à terre" through the dense phalanxes of opposing mosquitoes. It really is too much to expect. The governor of the Snug Harbor might very well arrange a proper way of indicating the arrival of a barge or canal-boat twenty-four hours previous to its coming. A red flag, for instance, placed on the dock, or any signal to that effect, would spare a deal of running, lakes of perspiration, an inconceivable amount of vexation, and showers of "darns" and "damns." Until the governor, however, condescends to take this immense amount of trouble, the poor islander must live on, hoping, praying, and swearing. K.

THE SECOR IRON-WORKS.

A Description of the Establishment—Orders in Course of Execution.

The manufacture of machinery, and, indeed, all kinds of iron-work, is at present, when most other business interests are suffering, more extensive and more remunerative to the manufacturers that it has been at any time since the war. Iron men hold that this to them satisfactory condition of things is a sure forerunner of a general return of capital to more legitimate channels than of late years it has sought, and are accordingly making preparations for a very heavy season's work. This will be apparent to any one visiting the great iron foundries on the east side of the City. The Secor Iron-works—an establishment at which everything is manufactured, from a five-eight bolt to a mammoth steam-boat, complete and ready for launching—are one of the most extensive. The works face on Twentieth-street, near the river, and cover an acre and a quarter of ground.

The works are divided into five great departments, each separate and distinct in itself. These are the boiler-shop, pattern-shop, blacksmith-shop, machine-shop, and foundry. Four lots next the river are occupied by the stables, coal-yard, and out-offices. Next comes the foundry, with a frontage of eighty feet on Twentieth-street, and a depth of 100 feet. The machine and pattern shops are contained in one two-story building, covering four lots, with a frontage on the street of sixty feet, and a depth of 100 feet. The boiler and blacksmiths' shops cover respectively four full lots. Through the yard on the river side, all the raw material enters, to emerge at the lower end in deftly-molded shapes of a thousand different kinds. In this yard is collected a huge pile of broken machinery and old iron, near which is a vast quantity of American pig-iron. The unlearned in matters pertaining to pig-iron are astonished when told that of the two heaps, supposing each to contain an equal quantity, the old iron is the most valuable. American pig-iron, without an admixture of Scotch pig-iron, is too soft a material of which to make good machinery. Passing through the various shops contained in the works, the visitor at first gets the idea that all is confusion; but a brief observation will dissipate this error and show the harmony in which the vast work is carried on.

In the boiler-shop the bustle and activity are only equaled by the din of the workmen's hammers. There are nearly 500 men employed in the different shops, but to obtain anything like an idea of the work performed in this establishment, it will be necessary to mention a few of the orders that are being executed. An immense stationary engine and six boilers are in course of construction for a firm in Harlem. A hundred-horse power engine is being built for Mr. Craighead, of Centre-street. Iron fronts for nineteen large buildings at present in course of erection in this City, are being cast and molded. A large order for a number of beef-tanks from a firm in Corpus Christi, Texas, is almost filled. One of these tanks—a huge affair—is already completed. They are used for taking the tallow from beef carcasses. The method pursued is to throw the carcasses in, whole, through the man-hole at one end, and then inject live steam until the tallow is extracted. A boiler for an eighty-horse power engine is being constructed for Ball, Black & Co., the Broadway jewelers and silversmiths. A number of tanks are being built for the Long Island Rendering Company and also large boilers for the O'Connor Silk Factory and the Lion Brewery. The Bull's Ferry Oil-works and the New-York Ammonia-works are also having large tanks built by this firm. Extensive orders for iron railway castings are being filled; and, besides all this, a number of men are constantly employed in repairing steam-boats at the docks of the firm, foot of East Nineteenth-street. The iron-work for two New-York gas companies is also constructed here. The river steamers Sunny Side and Sleepy Hollow, and the ferry-boats Arizona and Idaho, of the Roosevelt-street Ferry Company, were built by this firm, besides a large number of tugs at present plying in the harbor. The Messrs. Secor have performed a great deal of work for the Government of the United States, and have filled a good many orders for foreign Governments as well.

Palestine Exploration Society.

The expedition now in Moab, as at present organized, consists of Lieut. E. Z. Steeon, A. M., United States Army, chief engineer and commander, and a staff of nine assistants. Including eighteen muleteers, the caravan numbered twenty-seven men and sixty-two animals. "Every preparation was made with care, thoroughness, and special regard for its fitness for the work." They left Beirût on the 20th March. Their route lay southerly, along the shores of the Mediterranean, by the way of Sidon, Tyre, and Acre, thence bearing easterly by the way of Nazereth and Nablous, (ancient Shechem,) they crossed the Jordan, at the ford of Damieh, on the 29th March, and established their camp on the heights, near Essalt, 158 miles from Beirût. While passing through Palestine, assigned for exploration to the English Society, no archæological investigations were of course made. The journal, however, concerning incidents and adventures of the march, and descriptions of the remains of antiquity and other objects of interest in their way, is interesting and valuable. This will be published by the society in their next issue, which will soon be put to press.

At last accounts the party were at work, in good health and spirits. They are in the desert wilderness of Moab, near Hesban. The following have been received since last report:

C. B. Richardson	$10
R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D.	10
A. Woodruff, Brooklyn	10
A. G. Coffin, Brooklyn	10
Rev. Alfred B. Beach	10
Rev. Edward M. Williams, Evanston, Ill.	25
Wm. Daniel, Baltimore	10
Henry C Potter, D. D.	50
W. T. Sabine, D. D.	25
W. H. Moore, Berlin, Conn.	5
Total	$165
Previously acknowledged	$3,713

Death of the Countess Teresa Spaur.

From Vienna is announced the death of the Countess Teresa Spaur, whose name may possibly be remembered in connection with that of his Holiness the Pope, who, on the outbreak of the revolution at Rome in November, 1848, after the assassination of Count Rossi, escaped in a private carriage and made his way to Gaeta, the first town in the Neapolitan territory. The Countess just deceased was the lady who, at no little personal risk to herself, conveyed the Pope safely out of Rome on that occasion, disguised—so runs the popular story—as a footman, or, according to the better information of Sir George Bowyer, as her domestic chaplain. Pope Pius has always regarded her good offices with grateful recollection; and we believe that her last hours were gladdened by the benediction of His Holiness.

Elopement on Long Island.

Wading River, Long Island, has had a sensation. Joseph Gerard lives there with his wife. Up to a few days since his brother Buel lived there too, in the same house with Joseph and his wife, but unmarried. Buel, it appears, has been making love to his brother's wife, and on Friday persuaded her to elope with him, which she did, the pair taking with them some of the most valuable of the household furniture. Joseph, however, secured the services of Constable Woodhull, and gave chase to the fugitives, who were overtaken at Woodville, and the errant wife was persuaded to return to her husband.

The Long Island City Mayoralty.

The jury in the case of Ditmars against Debevoise, involving the Mayoralty of Long Island City, came into court at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and through their foreman informed Judge Rumsey that they were unable to agree upon a verdict. The judge thereupon discharged them, saying that he thought seventeen hours' deliberation was sufficient to settle their convictions. The jury stood ten for the defendant, Debevoise, and two for the plaintiff, Ditmars, the ground of dissent being as to the character of some of the votes in question.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE.

Description of the Building—Its Internal Arrangements and Architecture.

The new Post-office in the City Hall Park is gradually approaching completion. When finished, this elaborate structure will present, no doubt, a splendid appearance. Its probable shape and size were for a time the subject of much conjecture, but all this has been set at rest, the action of the Government in deciding that another story should be added to the three already erected, besides the Mansard roof and cupolas, having settled the question. This decision is said to be in accordance with the original plan, having been left in doubt only in view of insufficient funds at the first. Toward the close of the last session of Congress an appropriation of $2,500,000 was voted for the work, and this left the matter of a sufficiency of funds unquestioned. Prior to that action of Congress it was generally understood that the building should not exceed three stories, with attic and roof, and as it approached its intended height the impression seemed to prevail that that height would be in no fair proportion to the general dimensions of so large and extensive a structure. This is not to be wondered at when it is observed that the building covers a space equal in extent to about twenty-one City lots and has a frontage about equal to forty ordinary City buildings. Standing, as it does, with all sides exposed, it is highly proper that all sides should be treated in the same style of architecture. One side is as exposed as the other, and because one elevation is of equal importance with the rest, the decoration everywhere is the same. On Broadway the frontage extends 340 feet, on Park-row 320 feet; the north side looking toward the City Hall is 200 feet, and the south front measures 130 feet, the entire extent of frontage being 990 feet. In the construction of the building the only materials used are granite, iron, brick, and glass, and it will be in consequence as nearly fire-proof as possible. The floors are of brick arches supported by iron beams, according to a method of Mr. W. G. Steinmetz, the Superintending Engineer. The impression conveyed by an inspection of the building in its present condition is one of solid and massive strength. Its bold outlines are forced upon the eye, and its future magnificence is well shadowed forth. The land on which the building stands is almost a triangle, a fact which rendered the architectural labor greater than it would have proved otherwise. The entire space of nearly an acre and a quarter which the building covers is unbroken by interior walls in the cellar, basement and first floor, the upper stories being supported on those floors by 122 cast-iron pillars for each floor, each pillar being two and a half inches thick and eighteen inches in diameter. Everything has been studied with a view to strength and endurance. The roof will be of copper, with two corrugations in each sheet, to make allowance for the effect of heat and cold in expanding or contracting it, and fire-proof shutters will protect each window. The building, as has been finally decided, will consist of four stories, with cellar, basement, mansard roof, and attics. The height of the cellar will be 12 feet in the clear, of the basement 17 feet; first story, 30 feet; second story, 26 feet; third story, 22 feet 3 inches; fourth, 25 feet 6 inches; and attics 19 feet—being altogether a little over 120 feet from the lowest portion of the cornice to the ground. The cupolas will, of course, tower up a considerable height on either end. All the Post-office business will be transacted on the three lower floors, and for this space four ventilating shafts have been provided, with an inside area of 50 feet each to the bottom. They run to a little way above the roof from the cellar, and a smoke-pipe from the furnaces will be run in the centre of each, so that by heating the air a constant upward current may be created. They are connected at the bottom with foul air chambers—as they are termed—into which flues run from the ground floor and the floor below. From openings at the bottom in the hollow cast-iron pillars which support the whole interior of the building, these flues are made to run so that the foul air is drawn down from the bottom of each room, by the upward current which the heat creates in the ventilating shafts, into the foul air-chambers, and from thence into the ventilating shafts. In the upper stories, in which will be located the United States courts, and the marshals' and commissioners' offices, additional flues are provided, which terminate in ridge openings at the angle of the pitch of the mansard roof and the centre of the water-shed. They have covers which can be arranged so as to make a draft, no matter what way the wind may blow. It will thus be seen that the matter of ventilation, a very important one in such a building, where much of the work must be done by gas-light, and where so many are to be employed, has been amply considered. It is believed that the plan is among the most perfect yet in use. The principle was first applied in a wing of the Treasury Department at Washington, under the direction of A. B. Mullett, the architect of the new Post-office and general superintendent of all new Government buildings. Heat will be furnished in cold weather by steam coils supplied from the boilers appertaining to the elevator engines. Ten of those elevators will be used for the mail department exclusively, and there will be at the south end four large elevators for general use. Those in the mail department will be smaller, of the telescopic style, and worked by hydraulic pressure from the basement to the entrance floor.

On the fourth story the work now goes on well. The interior walls are raised to nearly the required height, and it is expected that the building will be ready for the roof by October. If nothing interferes to prevent the present progress of the work, the roof will be on before the end of the Winter. A little time was lost in the removal of the cornice which had been placed on the third floor, in execution of the original plan. There are at present about 250 men employed on the building, and about 800 stonecutters, with attendant laborers, at the granite-quarries, and the whole cost will be, perhaps, $4,000,000. This would seem to contrast rather favorably with the expense and present appearance of the County Court-house, on which, "by trick and device," the modest little sum of $10,000,000 was expended, leaving the work unfinished still, and having no particular attraction for the general eye, though indeed possessing much of interest for the general tax-payer, who may find food for profitable reflection while beholding its early decay. Thus far there have been used in the construction of the new Post-office 300,000 cubic feet of granite, 27,000 barrels of cement, 10,000 yards of concrete, 9,000,000 bricks, and 5,500,000 pounds of iron. Previous to laying the foundation the excavation amounted to 100,000 cubic yards. As early as the Autumn of 1869 the work commenced, but the want of funds checked its progress from time to time, and the extent of the excavation and the thickness and length of the foundation walls were such as to involve a large amount of labor without giving evidence of much progress. When money was obtained and the work became visible, it rose rapidly. The order of architecture is Doric, with some modification after the style of the Renaissance. Attached columns projecting beyond the line of the various fronts, and inclosing large arched windows, produce at the same time a varied and ponderous effect, which is in a measure augmented by the rustic treatment of the first floor.

It seems reasonable to infer, from the present condition of the work, that the early part of 1874 will see New-York in possession of such a post-office building as it has for some time needed, and such an architectural structure as will be commensurate with the importance of the great Metropolis.

Rain Wanted.

The lack of rain is beginning to be severely felt on Long Island, especially at the east side, where the drouth is seriously affecting the strawberry crop and early garden produce generally. Grass is also much injured, and hay is consequently likely to be scarce and dear. There have already been several serious fires in the woodlands, in consequence of the prevailing dryness, destroying timber to a large amount. On Saturday a fire broke out in the woods at Woodbury, which swept over several acres of heavy timber-land, and destroyed several hundred cords of cut wood on the farms of Justice Montfort and Mr. M. R. Brush. About the same time a fire broke out in the woods in Sayville, caused by carelessness in burning brush, and burnt several acres of fine growing timber. Other fires are likely to occur unless there is soon a heavy fall of rain.

Another German Suicide.

Michel Thomas, forty years old, a German, book-keeper for Mrs. Mary Quensler, of No. 65 Avenue C, with whom he resided, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself through the head. He had for a year past suffered from hemorrhage of the lungs. A cousin in Germany died four months ago leaving him a small legacy, which his other relatives refused to pay. To obtain the legacy he spent all his savings feeing lawyers without obtaining the legacy. In consequence of this disappointment and his sickness he became despondent. Coroner Young held an inquest yesterday, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

The following is a brief summary of the news which appeared in yesterday's TIMES:

FOREIGN.

During Friday's session of the Cortes in Madrid it was announced from the Ministerial benches that the separation of Church and State is part of the programme of the Government.

Señor Nicholas Salmeron has been chosen President of the Spanish Cortes.

A dispatch from London says: Queen Isabella is about to proceed to Rome for the purpose of conferring with the Pope upon the prospects of the Bourbon family in Spain.

An engagement between the Carlists and Republicans, in which the former were victorious, recently occurred near the town of Oyarzun, province of Guipuzcoa.

A dispatch says an alliance has been effected between the supporters of President Thiers and the radicals in the French Assembly.

A Vienna dispatch says the number of visitors to the exhibition is far less than was anticipated.

The resolutions confirming the terms of the amalgamation of the Anglo-American, French and New-York, Newfoundland, and London Cable Companies were unanimously passed by the shareholders of the French and Anglo-American companies Friday.

John Camden Hotten, the well-known publisher and book-seller in London, died yesterday.

A dispatch from Berlin says the health of the Emperor William is very poor.

Frederick Ludwig George von Raumer, the eminent German historian, is dead.

A Rome dispatch announces the pleasing intelligence of the entire recovery of the Pope from his recent indisposition.

It is stated that the working of coal and iron mines and the introduction of railroads to China will soon be sanctioned by the government at Pekin.

HOME.

A Washington dispatch says that the Juniata will proceed to Disco and the Uppernavick, in about a week, in search of the Polaris.

Hon. Anson P. Marrill has been chosen President of the Maine Central Railroad.

The leading physicians of Nashville are divided in opinion as to whether there has been a single case of real cholera in that city this season.

Controller Hopkins, of New-York, has issued a circular calling upon county officials to collect the Deficiency tax of three and a half mills.

Henry Jewett, a discarded lover, shot Miss Ella Wood and her father, Charles Wood, and afterward himself, at Hudson, N. H., Saturday. The two former received dangerous wounds; the attempted assassin's proved fatal.

David Scott, who with his brother Mitchell Cherest committed a horrible triple murder at Windsor Locks, Conn., in January, 1872, and who was sentenced to State Prison for life, committed suicide in prison at Hartford, on Saturday.

Gen. Davis has sent a party of troops to hunt for and arrest the persons guilty of the massacre of Modoc prisoners.

President Grant has accepted the invitation of Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, President of the United States Centennial Commission, to participate on the Fourth of July in the ceremonies attending the transfer of the grounds in Fairmount Park to the commission for the exhibition in 1876.

The prospects for a heavy grain crop in California this year are said to be very encouraging.

FIRES.

A fire at Navasota, Texas, on Saturday, laid in ashes a great portion of the business section of the town. It originated in the rear of Smith's saloon, and swept Washington-avenue from Brossing's store to the Post-office. The loss is about $200,000.

A fire at Sauk Centre, Minn., on Thursday, burned Alex. Moore's flouring-mill. Loss, $12,000.

Two-thirds of the village of Maxwell, Ont., was destroyed by fire Saturday morning. The loss is heavy.

A fire broke out in Chicago, Saturday morning in the furniture manufactory of C. C. Holter & Co., Nos. 61 and 63 North Wells-street. The entire building with the contents was destroyed. The loss on the building, which was a wooden structure, is about $3,000. The loss on the stock is $18,090 to $20,000, on which there is an insurance of $15,500.

LOCAL.

An illicit whisky still, in the rear of No. 7 Little-street, Fifth Ward, Brooklyn, was seized by revenue officers on Saturday.

One thousand nine hundred and forty-seven persons were arrested by the police of New-York last week.

J. H. Horton, the latest Wall-street forger, had, up to Saturday, eluded the vigilance of the detectives.

The steam-ships Alexandria, from Genoa and Marseilles; Batavia, from Liverpool; Mississippi, from New-Orleans, and Virgo, from Savannah, arrived at this port on Saturday.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—89½, Dobson, by Guardian, vs. Elias et al.; 2495, Voorhis vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 417, Cornell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 457½, Montgomery vs. Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; 699, Mathews vs. Meyberg et al.; 1375½, Isham, Executor, &c., vs. Davison et al.; 2505, Learned vs. Ryder; 579½, Van Riper vs. Tweed, Jr.; 2747, Brown et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 557, Barnes et al. vs. O'Brien et al.; 669, Claflin vs Wolfsebouck et al.; 1043, Hart vs. Taylor et al.; 2677, Brown vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 421, Newman vs. Goddard; 487, Covert et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 601, Wood vs. The Erie Railway Company; 767, Claflin et al. vs. Louisiana National Bank; 1011½, Rusk, &c., vs. Marston; 801, White vs. Pettigrew; 843, Conklin vs. Woodworth et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—432, White et al. vs. Fuller; 1787, Weiderman vs. Alker, Public Administrator; 810½, Nordhaus vs. Ahrens; 980, Brannigan vs. Fox; 1086, Wellenberger et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; 1664½, Harrington vs. Gomperts; 716½, Dows vs. Griswold; 2512, Worthington vs. Waddell; 730½, Watson vs. Babcock et al.; 844½, Dows vs. Griswold; 2627, The Bowery National Bank vs. Alderman, &c., City of New-York; 109, Klink vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 910½, Poillon vs. Luling; 1164, Wayland et al. vs. Tyson; 1178, Claflin et al. vs. Ball et al.; 712, Spring vs. Flanders; 2682, Vandervoort vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 993, Moore vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 2334, Brown vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 2498, Greene vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—Third Monday Motion Calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Sedgwick J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2133, Biggs vs. McCoel; 2221, Caulton vs. Ferguson, &c.; 131, Esten vs. Luyster; 2149, Horn vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 2159, Crowther vs. Ferguson; 2201, Warren et al. vs. Pettee et al.; 2023, Pendril, by Guardian, vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company; 2161, Curry vs. The Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company; 2253, Blewitt vs. Baker; 1783, Schanck et al. vs. Bartells; 1859, Stover vs. Porter; 1387, Harrison vs. Foss; 2205, Falk et al. vs. Abenheim; 1231, Travers vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 41, Willich et al. vs. Wood et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2026, Romerize vs. The East River National Bank; 1288, Bailey vs. Griswold et al.; 1140, Roemmelt vs. Wolf; 1546, Knowlton et al. vs. New-York and Providence Steam-ship Company; 1884, Bishop vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad; 1596, King vs. Wise; 1328, Cassidy vs. Wolff; 2024, Willard vs. Ward et al.; 2510, Barnes vs. Miner; 2617, McGrath vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 2618, Same vs. Same; 2619, Pettigrew vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 52, Fowler et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; 2032, Drennen vs. Bruss; 2060, Dankel vs. Goodkind.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—3288, (By order,) Meredith, assignee, vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 2396, (Preference,) Foley, Administratrix, vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.; 45, Fogg et. al. vs. Gilmore; 1494, Fitzgerald vs. Maitland; 1490, Patten vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1469, Havemeyer vs. Havemeyer; 155, Barnett, Executrix, vs. Myers; 697, Pollock vs. Lilienthal; 2011, Mower vs. Dailey; 2012, Same vs. Same; 1551, Coughlin, Administratrix, vs. Third-avenue Railroad Company; 2213, White et al. vs. Continental National Bank; 3234, (Preference,) Jones vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 3383, (Preference,) Bagley vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3389, (Preference,) Cumming vs The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1215, Bulger vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2068, Delavan vs. Mann; 2117, Ninth National Bank of New-York vs. The Ninth Ward Bank; 2142, Mangin vs. Stewart et al.; 1792, Wetzler et al. vs. North German Lloyd; 2105, Spooner vs. Shelton, Jr.; 1975, Howell, Jr., vs. Nolan; 2110, Wortheimer et al. vs. Frank et al.; 2077, Heitler vs. Act et al.; 1793, Conde et al. vs. Hopkins, impleaded; 2088, Hall et al. vs. Providence and New-York Steam-ship Company; 2092, Buescher vs. Anderson; 2125, Diamond vs. Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company; 2201, Quinn et al. vs. Lemlein; 2196, Strong vs. Sproul.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—2134, Smith vs. Burrell; 2184, Fay vs. Janes; 1587, Feldman vs. Wenslick; 2200, Brown vs. Marshall; 2340, Patterson vs. McKune; 2416, Murray vs. Sarcia; 1256, Stevens vs. Arnold; 2806, Vanderbilt vs. Gregory; 2099, Schlor vs. Lehman; 2596, Thompson vs. Jarvis; 962, Wetmore vs. Carter; 2094, Patrick vs. St. Vincent's Hospital, of the City of New-York; 2684, Boyd vs. O'Connell; 1781, Stewart vs. Brown; 896, Helfenstein vs. De Cernea; 1606, Moore vs. Dill.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—2611, Seaman vs. Weeks; 577, Schneidt vs. Weil; 2225, Russell vs. Donnelly; 2408, Oetken vs. Derr; 2187, Van Buren vs. Stewart; 1913, Fisher vs. Dunworth; 1638½, Heinstein vs. Chandler; 2423, Masury vs. Corbett; 2663, Walsh vs. Macgowan; 2301, Chester vs. Burrell; 2307, Frost vs. Pinkerton; 1965, Willard vs. The Derby Coal Company; 1871, Boehm vs. Beson; 1665, Wilson vs. Walker; 2682, Barnard vs. Roberts; 2033, Garcia vs. Alexander; 1567, Brennan vs. Richards; 2731, Rosenberg vs. Oppenheim; 2572, Jackson vs. Reihl.

MARINE COURT, TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1074, Ehrler vs. Druessgacker; 2653, Levy vs. Murphy; 2652, Steinberg vs. Levy; 2282, Just vs. Cowing; 1836, Bell vs. Gullfovie; 2474, Baker vs. The Excelsior Manufacturing Company; 1370, Duffy vs. Jennings; 2206, Duff vs. Philips; 961, Struse vs. McCabe; 1140, Hopkins vs. Webster; 1213, Strauss vs. Mechan; 2346, Smith vs. Irvins; 1371, Marschutz vs. Daly; 2342, Krener vs. Kurts; 2348, Hurley vs. Barney; 2646, Burkett vs. Negbauer; 2116, Harricott vs. Post.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—William J. Sharkey, homicide.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Thomas Johnson, robbery; James Sweeney, robbery; Robert Moore, felonious assault and battery; Patrick McShane, Charles McShane, felonious assault and battery; Michael McCarren, Richard Mulldarry, grand larceny; Peter Donnelly, grand larceny; James Mooney, grand larceny; Francis Hefferman, John J. Kelly, John Lafferty, grand larceny; Hyman Copperman, receiving stolen goods; Edward Reiman, misdemeanor.

NEW-YORK OYER AND TERMINER—Held by Davis, J.—Joseph Martin, homicide; Victoria C. Woodhull, Tennie C. Claflin, James H. Blood, publishing obscene literature

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 14.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$60,000 10-40 Reg.	112	100 Rock Island	109¼
100 West. Union	85¾	100 do.	109¼
700 do.	85⅝	100 St. Paul	51⅛
100 Pacific Mail	40	100 do.	52⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H.	101⅞	200 Tol. & Wab. b3.	67⅛
100 do.	101⅞	200 do.	67¼
200 Erie Railway	65⅜	100 Bos., H. & E.	2⅝
100 Harlem	130	500 Ohio & Miss.	38⅜
200 do.	130½	100 do. b3.	39
100 Lake Shore b3.	92⅛	200 do.	39
100 do.	92⅛	200 do.	38⅞
300 Mich Cen.	98¼	100 C., C. & I. C.	29⅛
38 do.	98⅛	100 At. & Pacific	23

MONDAY, June 16—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house, for the week ending Saturday last, June 14, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$295,600
Increase in Specie	982,800
Increase in other Legal Tenders	1,089,000
Increase in Deposits	3,695,300
Decrease in Circulation	21,400

	June 15, '72.	June 7, '73.	June 14, '73.
National Capital	$73,783,520	$70,985,000	$70,985,000
Local Capital	15,370,500	17,157,500	17,157,500
Total	$87,154,000	$88,142,500	$88,142,500
Loans	288,764,300	277,418,800	277,714,400
Gold and Gold Notes	20,299,700	25,984,800	26,967,600
Other Legal Tenders	55,424,500	45,308,000	46,397,000
Deposits	228,995,300	214,475,800	218,171,100
Circulation	27,519,300	27,424,100	27,402,700
In Sub-Treasury	55,049,340	65,965,600	67,000,000

We subjoin the relative strength of the Bank statement in respect to Lawful Money to Deposits and Circulation:

	June 7, '73.	June 14, '73.	June 15, '72.
Deposits	$214,475,800	$218,171,100	$228,995,300
Circulation	27,424,100	27,402,700	27,519,300
Total	$241,899,900	$245,573,800	$256,514,600
Required 25 ⅌ ct.	$60,474,975	$61,393,450	$64,128,650
Actual basis	71,292,800	73,364,600	75,724,200
Excess	$10,818,325	$11,971,150	$11,595,550
Rate of Money	5@7 ⅌ ct.	4@6 ⅌ ct.	5@7 ⅌ ct.

The Bank return is stronger than the previous week, and leaves the reserves in Gold Notes and Greenbacks $11,971,000 in excess of the rule of 25 ⅌ cent. to Deposits and Circulation. The price of Money on the Stock Exchange further declined, during the week, to 4@6 ⅌ cent. per annum, and the Summer rates now look like the cheap figures of last season, although the accumulation of Country Bank balances is not so large, at present, nor is the Greenback reserve equal to last June by nine millions of dollars. The deposits in Gold Notes, however, owing to the absence of the usual May and June exports of Gold Coin, are six millions in excess, and on a rising average. The Treasury will sell $3,500,000 Gold in the next fortnight, ($2,000,000 this week,) and on the First of July, the Half-yearly Gold Interest, falls due on the following Stocks:

	Principal.	Interest.
Six ⅌ cents., 1881	$283,681,350	$8,510,440
Six ⅌ cents., 5-20s	561,233,050	16,836,841
Five ⅌ cents., 1874	20,000,000	500,000
Total		$25,847,281

The price of Gold fell nearly or quite two ⅌ cent. during the week. It touched 116 ⅌ cent. on Saturday, and closed 116⅛ ⅌ cent. This was the not unexpected result of the recent persistent speculation to force the price up against favorable Trade and Exchange influences, and in the face of extra disbursements from the Treasury in redemption of the 5-20 Bonds of 1862.

The general Trade of the week was in Summer dullness, so far as the Dry Goods interests are concerned. There is a moderate business going on in General Merchandise, while, on the other hand, the movements in Cotton, in Canal Receipts, Domestic Exports, and Freights were of the most active character. The advance in Cotton, at one time, amounted almost to a "corner" in the deliveries. The value of the Produce clearances to foreign markets from New-York was over five and a half millions, and of Cotton direct from the Southern ports about two millions. The Imports have fallen below last season, the differences being most conspicuous in Dry Goods.

The approaching July Dividend season is looked for with considerable interest. The amount in Gold to be paid on the Public Funds is rather less than last July, while this difference is more than made up by the Gold interest on new Railway issues since that date. There is, (or rather was a few weeks ago,) some apprehension felt that the number of Railroad defaults of Interest may be increased this season, but we have reason to hope that this will prove groundless. The default in February by the St. Joseph and Denver Road will probably be supplemented in August, but this case is exceptional in more ways than one.

The Import Entries in New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week were $6,218,013, against $8,528,534 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $5,614,992, against $5,065,570 same time in 1872. The export of Gold and Silver, $1,385,858, against $2,183,680 same time in 1872. The Customs, in Gold, paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $1,864,254.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1872, are as follows, the figures being official to May 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$36,024,381	April	$36,597,173
August	42,892,129	May 3	6,970,380
September	34,290,380	May 10	6,384,442
October	30,683,752	May 17	7,878,293
November	23,650,040	May 24	8,585,218
December	26,925,208	May 31	6,525,921
January	37,689,752	June 7	8,382,231
February	38,726,584	June 14	6,218,013
March	42,625,932		
Total since July 1, 1872			$399,093,310
Same time previous year			405,548,698
Decrease since July 1			$6,455,388

The Currency value of exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York, since July 1, is as follows:

July	$20,680,088	March	$21,962,200
August	19,464,143	April	25,610,719
September	19,684,798	May 7	7,518,979
October	23,124,740	May 14	5,998,713
November	23,625,216	May 21	5,432,894
December	21,421,220	May 28	5,265,204
January	20,050,550	June 4	5,396,442
February	21,130,092	June 11	5,614,992
Total since July 1			$254,408,267
Same time previous year			214,691,880
Increase since July 1			$39,716,387
Gold, June 14, 1873			116⅛ ⅌ cent.
Gold, June 15, 1872			113⅞ ⅌ cent.

The exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since July 1, are as follows:

July	$17,248,683	April	$3,850,810
August	2,586,148	May 3	401,818
September	1,488,635	May 10	551,246
October	4,729,143	May 17	381,000
November	4,863,925	May 24	659,018
December	3,983,570	May 31	526,992
January	7,127,989	June 7	2,158,443
February	3,670,444	June 14	1,385,858
March	3,570,432		
Total since July 1, 1872			$59,427,723
Same time last year			55,702,165
Increase since July 1			$3,925,558

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest payments in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, from July 1, 1872:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$7,683,318	July	$16,921,488
August	19,960,758	August	3,075,098
September	13,894,688	September	3,725,226
October	11,314,166	October	5,518,389
November	7,747,601	November	6,957,456
December	6,954,775	December	3,430,315
January	11,037,430	January	16,019,011
February	13,112,139	February	4,761,206
March	12,227,366	March	1,918,101
April	10,063,200	April	4,272,796
May	9,821,801	May	6,796,793
June 7	2,151,306	June 7	256,472
June 14	1,864,254	June 14	271,089
Total, 1872-3	$127,410,874	Total, 1872-3	$71,932,471
Total, 1871-2	150,179,958	Total, 1871-2	76,201,623

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		June 15, '72.
American Gold	118@116⅝@116⅛	113⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	119⅛@119	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, '67, January and July	122@124⅛	117⅝
U. S. New 5 ⅌ cents	116@115⅛	113¼
Central Pacific 6 ⅌ cents	103⅛@103⅛	105
Union Pacific 6 ⅌ cents	86@87	94
New-York Centrals	101⅞@102⅛@101⅞	97⅝
Rock Island	109@107⅝@109⅛	110
Ohio and Mississippi	37⅝@38⅜	45⅞
St. Paul Common	54⅛@49⅜@52⅜	55⅝
St. Paul Preferred	72⅝@73⅛	77⅛
Toledo and Wabash	68@65@67⅛	75⅝
Union Pacific	28⅛@28⅛@28	36⅞
Erie	61⅜@65	59
Western Telegraph	83⅞@80⅜@87@85⅜	75⅛
Pacific Mail	39⅞@38@41@40	69⅛
Lake Shore	91⅞@90⅛@92@92⅞	95⅝
Harlem	131⅛@130⅛	120

An effort was made by some of the people in the recent Gold speculation a few days ago to "hedge" their losses by a bold assault on the Share market. On Tuesday afternoon and throughout Wednesday they sold certain Stocks right and left with much eagerness, and, indeed, the movement embraced pretty much the whole Railroad list as well as Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail. On Thursday the market was turned upon this party, even before they had time to deliver the Stocks sold the day before, and, for the remainder of the week, the speculation was *Bullish*, supported by large orders from what is known as the Vanderbilt interest for Western Telegraph, New-York Central, Lake Shore, &c. The market on yesterday let off firm.

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ⅌ cent., reg., '81	116⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	120
6 ⅌ cent., coup., '81	123⅛	5-20 reg., '67	115⅛
5-20 reg., '62	116⅛	5-20 coup., '67	121⅛
5-20 coup., '62	116⅛	5-20 reg., '68	115⅛
5-20 reg., '64	116⅛	5-20 coup., '68	120⅝
5-20 coup., '64	116⅛	10-40 reg.	112⅝
5-20 reg., '65	116⅛	10-40 coup.	114
5-20 coup., '65	119	5s coup., '81	115⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	115⅛	6s Currency	114⅛

A very full report of the recent meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Montreal appears in another place in this morning's TIMES. Aside from the prosperous condition of the Bank, the proceedings are especially interesting on the final retirement of the late President, Mr. E. H. King, who, whatever may have been said of his bold and self-aggrandizing banking, undoubtedly contributed largely to bring the concern up to its present commanding proportions. The Capital and "Rest," or reserved Surplus are now $17,000,000, or five millions in excess of the National Bank of Commerce, our largest New-York Bank. The Stock ($12,000,000) is selling at 180 ⅌ cent., and its regular and extra Dividends have been equal to 16 ⅌ cent. per annum.

Since the reorganization of the Board of Directors of the Midland Road, and the placing at the command of the new President, Mr. Opdyke, ample means to free the Company of all possible embarrassment from floating debt, Messrs. George Opdyke & Co. are offering the remainder of the original $8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, which bear 7 ⅌ cent. Gold Interest, and limited to $20,000 per mile. Of the Road thus mortgaged 380 miles are opened, and a few miles soon to be completed will make this new and important New-York work continuous from Jersey City to the City of Oswego on Lake Ontario; the extension, it is promised, is soon to follow to Buffalo.

Mr. Vanderbilt proposes to award $2,000,000 of his New-York Central Thirty Years' Mortgage, under sealed proposals, on July 2. The Bonds are in dollars, bearing 7 ⅌ cent. Currency Interest. The Bonds recently negotiated in London, by Mr. Banker, bear 6 ⅌ cent. Gold Interest. The whole Mortgage, it will be remembered, is for $40,000,000, of which $15,000,000 is reserved to take up the old outstanding obligations of the Central and Hudson Roads, not yet matured.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, June 16, 1873.

☞ We recommend to our friends and customers for investment of surplus Capital, or in exchange for Government Bonds, which can now be sold at unusually high prices, the following Securities of well-known character and established reputation, viz.:

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. BONDS—Principal and Interest payable in Gold Coin in New-York City; Interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1; issued in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, either Coupon or Registered. Price 88 1-2 and accrued interest.

Also, THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—Principal and Interest payable in Gold Coin in New-York City; Interest payable January 1 and July 1. Bonds of $1,000 each, Coupon or Registered—price 90 and accrued interest.

The CHESAPEAKE and OHIO RAILROAD is completed and in operation from Richmond to the Ohio River, 420 miles, at a cost, with the equipment, of over $35,000,000, and the rapid development of the business of the Road indicates that its earnings for the ensuing twelve months will not be less than $3,000,000, and for the succeeding year not less than $5,000,000.

Pamphlets containing full information concerning the Road and the country it traverses furnished on application.

We also deal in GOVERNMENT BONDS, CENTRAL and WESTERN PACIFIC, and other first-class Securities; receive deposits, on which we allow four per cent. interest; make collections, and do a general Banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

The Domestic Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company will soon determine the location and commence the erection of new buildings, with accommodations for two thousand men, for the manufacture of DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES. Corporations or individuals wishing to communicate with the company in regard to this matter will please address

DAVID BLAKE,
President.

Union-Square,
New-York, June 13, 1873.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ TEN PER CENT. INVESTMENT.—At present rate of gold, an investment of $19,000 in the FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS of the VERMONT DIVISION of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Trunk Line yields an annual interest of $880, and, held to maturity, an annual rate of Ten per Cent. Issued in denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100, and limited to $20,000 per mile. Price for the present 90 and accrued interest. For sale or exchange for marketable securities. E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.; FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York; FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Milk-st., Boston, Financial Agents.

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,352; market dull; prices weak; fair to good Steers selling at $4 90@$5 85; fair Cows, $3 75@$4. Shipments—3,635. Hogs—Receipts, 5,658; market active and higher at $4 60@$5 05, mostly at $4 65@$4 85, for fair to extra. Shipments, 4,801.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower on all grades below No. 2 Winter Red; No. 3 Winter Red, $1 40@$1 45; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 55@$1 60. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Mixed, 38½c.@39c. on the track, 38c. in elevator, 39½c. seller July. Oats dull and declining; No. 2, 31½c.@32c. on the track, 32c. in elevator, 31½c.@31¾c. seller July. Barley—No market. Rye dull and unchanged. Pork dull and unchanged at $16 75@$17. Bulk Meats dull and nominal. Bacon—More doing in future deliveries; Clear Sides, buyer June, 9¼c.; seller July, 9½c.; September, 10c.@10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides and Clear Sides, 5c. for round lots, cash and orders; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c. Lard dull and unchanged. Whisky quiet and unchanged at 88c. Cattle in fair demand and firm; prime and choice Natives, $5@$6; fair Butchers, $4 25@$4 50; fat Indians and Texans, $3 50@$4 75. Hogs quiet; bulk sales at $4 15@$4 35. Receipts—2,500 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 Hogs.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Flour dull and drooping; nearly nominal. Wheat dull and lower, particularly for futures; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 27; No. 2 do., $1 20¼, spot; $1 20 bid, seller June; $1 17¼ seller July; offered at $1 12¼, seller August, without buyers; No. 3 do., $1 11@$1 11½; Rejected, 95c.@96c. Corn in fair demand and lower, closing quiet and weak; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 32c.@32⅛c., spot; 34⅛c.@34½c., seller July, 36c. seller August; Rejected, 28c.@28⅛c. Oats quiet, weak, and lower, at 26⅛c.@26⅛c. for No. 2, spot; 27⅛c. seller July. Rye quiet and weak at 61c.@61½c. for No. 2. Barley dull and nominal. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork nominally $15 75@$15 80, spot. Lard sold at [illegible] spot. Bulk Meats and Bacon nominally unchanged; nothing doing in either. Freights steady and unchanged. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 105,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 86,000 bushels Wheat, 279,000 bushels Corn, 187,000 bushels Oats, and 19,000 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 14.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 1,900 bbls. at $8 25 for No. 1 Spring, $9 25 for Amber Winter, $10 25 for White Winter, $10 75 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales 2,800 bushels No 1 Milwaukee at $1 52; 1,000 bushels Canada at $1 60. Corn dull; sales of 400 bushels at 54½c. Oats dull and no sales. Corn-meal—$1 25 for Bolted; $1 20 for Unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $16 50; Shipstuffs, $17 50; Middlings, $19 50 ⅌ ton. Canal freights dull and lower; Corn, 7c.; Wheat, 7½c. to New-York. Lumber, $2 25 to the Hudson; $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 80c.; to Boston, 80c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 33c. Receipts—35,000 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—Molasses firm; Cuba, 30c.@33½c. Sugar firm; Cuba, 7⅝c.@8⅛c.; Porto Rico, 8 3-16c. Coffee—Rio, 18⅛c.@20c. Flour dull and declining; Superfine, $4 50@$5 25; Extras, $5 50; State Ohio and Indiana Extra Family, $8@$8 50. Wheat dull; Red, $1 60@$1 65; Amber, $1 65@$1 70; White, $1 80@$1 90. Rye, 85c.@88c. Corn dull; Yellow, 58c.@59c.; Mixed Western, 56c.@58c. Oats in good demand; Western White, 50c.@52c.; Black and Mixed, 48c.@50c. Whisky dull at 94½c. Wool—New stock scarce; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fleeces, 50c.@52c.; New-York do., 38c.@52c.; Merino Pulled, 42c.@45c.; Unwashed Ohio, 28c.@32c.

LOUISVILLE, June 14.—Flour dull and nominal; Extra Family, $5 75; Fancy, $6 75. Grain quiet and unchanged. Pork steady at $17. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c., packed. Bulk-meats quiet and unchanged; Shoulders, 6⅛c.@6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9c.; ⅛c. higher, packed. Lard quiet and unchanged; Tierce, 8⅛c.@9½c.; Kegs, 10c.@10⅛c.; Steam, 8⅛c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13⅛c.@14⅛c., packed; order lots, ⅛c.@⅛c. higher. Whisky steady at 90c.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—Flour dull at $7@$7 60. Wheat dull at $1 40. Corn quiet at 46c.@48c. Rye quiet at 70c. Oats dull at 38c.@43c. Barley unchanged. Butter steady. Pork quiet; held $16 50. Lard dull and nominal; cash and buyer June—steam, 8⅛c.; kettle, 8⅞c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders held 6⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅛c.; Clear Sides, 8⅛c.@8⅜c., closing in good demand, and a shade less. Bacon in fair demand and firm; jobbing sales of Shoulders at 7⅛c. Sides held—Clear Rib, 9⅛c.; Clear, 9⅛c. Whisky firm at 89c.

MILWAUKEE, June 14.—Flour dull and unchanged; sales of Extra Spring at $6@$6 75. Wheat quiet and weak at $1 29⅛ for No. 1; $1 21 for No. 2 cash; seller June, $1 20⅛; seller July, $1 18⅛. Oats in fair demand and lower at 27c. for No. 2. Corn dull and lower at 34c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 63c. for No. 1. Barley dull and nominal at 65c. for No. 2 Spring. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 6⅛c.; to Oswego, 13c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 128,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 123,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 14.—Flour steady. Wheat a shade better; sales of No. 3 White Wabash at $1 69; Amber Michigan, spot and seller June, $1 52; seller July, $1 50; seller August, $1 39; No. 1 Red, $1 65; No. 2 do., $1 50. Corn steady; sales of High Mixed, seller June, at 39⅛c.; seller July, 42c.; seller August and September, 44⅛c. Oats dull and declining at 36c. for No. 2; 34c.@34⅛c. for Michigan. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, and 4,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, June 14.—Flour quiet, steady, and unchanged. Wheat dull; common to fair Red, $1 45@$1 60; Winter Red Western, $1 50@$1 55; Spring Red Western, $1 45@$1 46. Corn steady; Southern White, 65c.; do. Yellow, 62c.; Mixed Western firmer. Oats dull; Southern, 47c.@48c.; Western Mixed, 45c.; do. White, 48c. Rye quiet at 85c.@90c. Hay unchanged. Provisions dull, but nominally unchanged. Western Butter—Good to Choice, 18c.@20c. Whisky nominal at 93½c.

CLEVELAND, June 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat buoyant and unsettled; No. 1 Red, $1 55 asked, $1 50 bid; No. 2 Red, $1 45 asked, $1 40 bid. Corn dull and lower; High Mixed, 48c.; Low Mixed, 45c. Oats dull and declining; No. 1, 38c. Petroleum steady; Standard White, in car lots, 18⅛c.; small lots 20c.@24c. higher; Ohio State test, 22½c.@23⅛c.

DETROIT, June 14.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; Extra White and No. 2 White neglected; No. 1 White, $1 72⅛@$1 73. Corn dull and lower at 43c. Oats dull and lower at 34c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments, 5,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 14.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn dull and drooping at 58c.@63c. Oats dull and nominal. Lard dull and nominal. Pork dull and nominal. Bacon dull and drooping at 7⅛c. for Shoulders; 9c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 9⅛c. for Clear Sides.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 14.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 41c. Rosin firm at $2 25 for Strained; $3 for No. 1; $4 for Extra Pale, and $5 25 for Window-glass. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard, and $3 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar quiet at $3.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 14.—Pork held at $17 75; offers of $17 50 refused. Whisky firmer at 94c.@95c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—Sterling, 1.73½; New-York Sight, ⅛ premium. Gold, 116⅛.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 14.—Cotton in moderate demand; Middling, 19⅛c.; net receipts, 334 bales; gross, 346 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,592 bales; coastwise, 1,667 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; last evening, 2,000 bales; stock, 60,480 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 14.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18½c.@18⅞c.; net receipts, 309 bales; exports coastwise, 138 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 12,308 bales.

GALVESTON, June 14.—Cotton quiet; good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 145 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,392 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 26,923 bales.

MEMPHIS, June 14.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 17⅛c.; receipts, 390 bales; shipments, 810 bales; stock, 22,879 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 14.—Cotton firm; Middling, 18⅛c.; net receipts, 448 bales; sales, 323 bales; stock, 17,144 bales.

MOBILE, June 14.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 18⅛c.; net receipts, 97 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 20,757 bales.

AUGUSTA, June 14.—Cotton steady; Middling, 18c.; receipts, 85 bales; sales, 238 bales.

The Financial Condition of Russia.

The *Czas* of Cracow publishes an interesting article on the financial condition of Russia. "On the one hand," it says, "we see an extraordinary increase of imports and exports, we hear continually of new railways being begun or opened to public traffic, of the creation of new industrial establishments, and of the formation of new banks, especially for agriculture and land, which do an excellent business. But on the other hand we see that the high rate of exchange in Russia is constantly falling, that nearly all the railways are worked without profit, that hunger and misery have in many districts almost become chronic, and that the receipts from the land-tax are yearly diminishing, though it was hoped that after the emancipation of the serfs this item of the revenue would be considerably augmented. * * * There are many reasons for this. A good deal of it is to be attributed to the want of an energetic and impartial administration of justice in civil and commercial trials, and the defects of the financial policy of the country. It is true that many reforms have been introduced in the law during the last ten years, but the Civil Code, that collection of elastic regulations which in many cases contradict each other, has not been touched by these reforms. A new condensed civil code is being prepared, which, however, will not be complete for many years to come. The law being so uncertain, there is not enough home capital, and still less foreign capital, available for the development of Russian trade and industry. To this must be added the corruption of the judges, which unfortunately still prevails, though the trials take place in public. The Russian papers describe numerous cases in which not only the justices of the peace, but even jurymen have publicly accepted bribes. But it is by the financial policy of the Government that the material development of the country is most impeded. * * * More than a third of the State revenues are absorbed by the reorganization of the army; another portion is expended in paying off the loans contracted for the construction of railways, and a very small sum is left for administrative and judicial reform. Nothing whatever is done to improve the currency; more than 750,000,000 paper roubles, on which the loss is nearly twenty per cent., are in circulation. The equilibrium of the Budget is a fictitious one, as the extraordinary expenses, which do not figure in the Budget, amount to millions. Strategical considerations compel the Government to divert the lines of railway from many places which are the channels of trade, and to forbid the construction of branch lines. The accounts of the majority of the railways consequently show a permanent deficit, and they are only enabled to exist by Government subventions. The Government, wishing to develop the industry of the country, rejected several advantageous tenders from foreign contractors, and the consequence is that the railways are bad and expensive. In Russia proper the old custom, according to which the land is the property of the commune, and not of its individual members, still exists. The peasant consequently does not give himself much trouble to cultivate land which does not belong to him, and endeavors to increase his earnings by other occupations, which, however, he keeps secret, in order that the commune may not claim a share of his private gains."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 14, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since [illegible] have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	[illegible]	Leather, sides	13,629
[illegible]	[illegible]	Spirits Turp., bbls.	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,455	Crude Turp., bbls.	31
[illegible]	[illegible]	Resin, bbls.	3,880
[illegible]	108	Oil-cake, pkgs.	4,303
[illegible]	112	Cut meats, pkgs.	530
[illegible]	3,047	Lard, pkgs.	589
[illegible]	22,617	Lard, kegs.	50
[illegible]	[illegible]	Stearine, pkgs.	6
Corn, bushels	91,752	Butter, pkgs.	3,893
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs.	12,005
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs.	529
Rye, bushels	3,200	Rice, pkgs.	165
[illegible]	[illegible]	Starch, boxes	2,160
Corn-meal, bbls.	1,120	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	1,201
Corn-meal, bags	375	Tobacco, hhds.	239
[illegible]	16	Whisky, bbls.	524
Hides, No.	271	Wool, bales	876

BARK—Quiet. The Philadelphia quotations are for No. 1 Quercitron $32 50 ₰ ton asked; Tanners' Bark, including Spanish Oak, at $15@$16 ₰ cord, and [illegible] ₰ ton; Black Oak, $10; Hemlock, $10; Chestnut [illegible].

COFFEE—Steady, but quiet; sales, 602 bags Rio, ex the J. E. Pendergast, and 500 bags do., ex the [illegible], on private terms.

COTTON—Has been very quiet for early delivery at nominally unchanged prices, with sales reported of only 256 bales, (of which 50 bales were to arrive,) including [illegible] bales to shippers, 182 bales to spinners, and 50 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, a fair business has been reported, but at somewhat variable prices. Sales since our last of 75,700 bales, (of which [illegible] bales last evening, 17,600 bales to-day, and 3,400 bales at the call,) with June contracts closing at 20 3-16c.; July, 20¼c.; August, 20⅝c.; September, 18⅝c.; October, 18¼c.; November, 18⅛c.; December, 18c., showing an advance of [illegible] on the summer months, and [illegible] on later months, as compared with the final quotations of yesterday....The week's exports have been 5,292 bales. Also, 43 bales Sea Island. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,465 bales, including 345 bales from Charleston, 500 bales per rail, [illegible] bales from Savannah. The receipts at all the shipping ports were 2,302 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¼	14⅜	14½	14⅝
Good Ordinary	17⅛	17¼	17⅜	17⅝
Strict Good Ordinary	18⅝	18¾	18⅞	19
Low Middling	19⅜	19½	19⅝	19¾
Middling	20⅝	20¾	20⅞	21
Good Middling	22¼	22⅜	22½	22⅝

DRUGS AND DYES—A very slow movement has been noted in this line, with values quoted unsettled, though holders of most kinds of stock show confidence.

DYE-WOODS—Have been very quiet, yet quoted about steady.

FERTILIZERS—Have been quite moderately dealt in within the previous range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, and prices have favored buyers. There has been less call for shipping stock. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at [illegible], chiefly at $6 20@$6 50 for fair to good; inferior to good Extra State, $6 [illegible]; [illegible] to choice do. [illegible]; good to very fancy do. [illegible], chiefly at $7@$7 25; very poor to good shipping Extra Western at [illegible], chiefly at [illegible]; very poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, [illegible] ₰ bbl., and trade and family brands in proportionate rates....Southern Flour [illegible], quotations as in our last; 450 bbls. [illegible]....Rye Flour drooping; 200 bbls. sold, chiefly at $4 80, and $5 [illegible] for fine and Superfine.... Cornmeal steady; sales [illegible] bbls., including 200 bbls. Prize Medal at $3 40, free on board.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been moderately active with the main purchases for shipment, and quoted [illegible] a bushel, closing steady at the reduced figures. Winter dull and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 127,000 bushels at [illegible] for No. 1 Spring; $1 48@$1 51 for ordinary to strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, chiefly at [illegible] good samples, which price was bid at the close; $1 47@$1 48 for No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 35@ [illegible] No. 3 Spring, chiefly at $1 42@$1 45 for Milwaukee; $1 47@$1 48 for No. 2 North-western Spring, [illegible] for good, with some odd lots of Winter [illegible] within the previous nominal range....Corn has been in fair demand for shipment and home use at about steady rates, with sales reported since our last of 166,000 bushels, at 54c.@56c. for fair to prime steamer grades new Mixed Western; [illegible] for [illegible]; [illegible] for White Western, and 66c.@68c. for Yellow Western. [illegible] sold at 60c. in bond. Rye depressed and unsettled; Western quoted at [illegible] and [illegible] bid, with rumors of three [illegible] of prime having been sold without reliable particulars. Canada nominal at 80c., in bond, as to quality....Barley and Malt dull and unchanged....Oats about as last quoted, with a fair business, including sales of 73,000 bushels, at 41c.@43½c. for new Mixed Western; 40c.@42c. for new Black do. [illegible] for new White do., with 56c. reported bid for prime old Mixed Western....Hay, Straw, and [illegible] about as in our last....The week's exports [illegible] ports included 23,200 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 230,300 bushels Corn, and 69,167 [illegible] Rye.

HIDES—Have been quiet, as a rule, with prices generally steady. The week's movement has been [illegible] Hides; sales, 21,500 Hides, and 60 bales do., the [illegible] including [illegible] Hall & Co. [illegible] Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@21 lbs., at 25½c.; 600 Dry [illegible] at 25c., gold; usual selection; 400 Dry Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, and Montevideo, [illegible]; 500 Dry Buenos Ayres and Monte [illegible]; [illegible] Cows, 22 lbs., on private terms; 4,000 Dry Rio Grande Cows, 20 lbs., at 25c.; 1,600 Dry Rio [illegible], at 22c., gold; usual selection; [illegible] Central American, 18@22 lbs., 1,260 Dry Bogota [illegible] Dry California, 23 lbs., 300 Dry Vera Cruz, [illegible] lbs., 1,200 Dry Matamoras, 22 lbs., 400 Dry [illegible] Kips, 11 lbs., 1,200 Dry Texas, 22 lbs. [illegible]; 1,100 Dry Wet-salted Texas, [illegible] lbs., 800 Dry Wet-salted New-Orleans Kips, 22 lbs., [illegible]; 600 Dry Wet-salted City Steers, 78 lbs., at 11c., currency, selected; 60 Bales [illegible] on private terms....The stock on hand is 280,600 Hides and 467 bales; same time last [illegible] Hides and [illegible] bales.

MOLASSES—Dull at unchanged figures.

NAILS—Have been rather more inquired for and quoted about steady.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull, on the basis of $2 90 [illegible] for common to good strained....Tar unchanged.... Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 200 bbls. at 46c. [illegible], closing at 46½c. ₰ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in pretty fair request since our last, with Western quoted at $39 50@$40, currency; [illegible]. The week's exports have been [illegible] pkgs.

PETROLEUM—Very tame throughout, with crude quoted at 8¼c....Refined, here, at 18½c.; and at Philadelphia, at 19½c., with sales there reported for August to October delivery, at this rate, without reliable particulars.

PROVISIONS—A very moderate demand has been noted for Pork for early delivery, with values, however, quoted firm; 350 bbls. new Western Mess sold at $16 [illegible]@$16 75, and 300 bbls. Sour old do. at $14; and for forward delivery, 250 bbls. new Western Mess, [illegible] at $16 37½....City dressed Hogs in demand at 7¼c.@7½c. ₰ lb....Cut meats moderately active and held with confidence; sales, 200 tcs. Pickled Hams at 11½c.@12¼c.; 70 boxes Bellies, 10 to [illegible] lbs., at 8c.@9¼c.; 61,000 lbs. do., in bulk, 12 to 15 lbs., [illegible]; 2,000 Smoked Hams, in bulk, at 13½c.@ [illegible]; 150 Smoked Shoulders at 8¼c.@8c....Bacon firm and wanted; 350 boxes Long Clear, sold, chiefly at 8⅛c....Lard about as last quoted, on a lighter movement; sales of small lots of Western Steam at 8¼c.@8½c.; 200 tcs. do., from store, at 8 1-16c., and 100 tcs. City at 8¼c. And for forward delivery, 1,500 tcs. Western Steam, July options, at 8 7-16c.@8½c.; 1,500 tcs. do. in August, at 9 5-16c.; and 750 tcs. do. September, at 9¼c....Beef products dull within the previous range. Sales, 110 bbls. Beef, chiefly Mess.... Butter, Cheese, and Eggs, about as last quoted, with a moderate business noted....The week's exports thence for European ports have been 900 bbls. Pork, [illegible] Beef, 1,400 boxes Bacon, 7,794 pkgs. Lard, and [illegible] boxes Cheese.

SKINS—Deer have been quiet at former rates. Sales, [illegible] Central America, 1,000 lbs. Vera Cruz, and 2,500 lbs. Texas. Receipts—126 bales from Aspinwall, [illegible] bales from Para, [illegible] bales from San Juan, and 11 bales from Texas....Goat dull, within the previous range, with sales reported of 15 bales Mexican, 126 bales Curaçao, and 127 bales Payta. Receipts—380 bales [illegible] via New-Orleans, 219 bales from Tampico, [illegible] of bales from Buenos Ayres, and 12 bales Texas.

SUGARS—Raw dull and weak, though quotations remain as before. Sales, 50 hhds. Porto Rico Grocery [illegible], 140 hhds. do., in bond, at 9¼c.@9⅝c., for export, and 275 boxes Molasses Sugar at 7c. Refined [illegible] as last quoted.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been more active at about previous prices, though closing weak; sales, [illegible],000 lbs., part very inferior to about prime, at 7½c.@ [illegible] 13-16c., but including 600 hhds. Western, to arrive, on private terms....Stearine brisker; sales for July delivery, 50,000 lbs. prime, in hhds., at 9c., and 50,000 lbs., in tcs., at 9¼c....The week's exports hence embraced 1,712 pkgs. Tallow.

WHISKY—Steady at 92½c.; sales, 250 bbls.

WOOL—There has been rather more call for domestic Fleece and Pulled, on a comparatively steady basis as to values, especially of desirable grades, which have been offered sparingly. Of new product the receipts thus far have been limited, and have been held with a fair show of confidence. The dealings in California stock have been on a quite moderate scale on the basis of about previous quotations, with the offerings of Spring clip increasing. Foreign stock has been in somewhat better request, but with the advantage as to price in favor of purchasers, in view of the comparatively liberal offerings. The purchases have been in part of Cape in bond for Canada account. Sales have been reported since our last [illegible] to 105,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at from 45c.@ [illegible]; 3,000 lbs. new Ohio do. at 53c. for extra; 85,500 lbs. Domestic Pulled at from 35c.@50c., chiefly at 45c.@ 50c.; [illegible] bags Lamb's Wool within the former range; [illegible] lbs. washed stock, chiefly at 40c.@42½c.; 34,000 lbs. unwashed do. at from 22c.@30c.; 2,000 Scoured, [illegible]; 3,000 lbs. Combing on private terms; 100,000 lbs. California Fall chiefly at 20c.@25c.; 47,000 lbs. do. Spring within the range of from 22c.@ 30c.; 15,000 lbs. Oregon part at 27½c.; 24,000 lbs. Colorado at 21½c.; 30 bales East India, and 30,000 lbs. Mestizo on private terms; 3,000 lbs. Mexican at 19c.@20c.; equal to 215,000 lbs. Montevideo, mainly at from 31c.@34c.; 425 bales Cape, part at 35c., and chiefly in bond, on private terms; a few lots of Australian within the range of from 50c.@55c....From Philadelphia, the advices are of light stocks and a moderate inquiry, at steady prices, with sales reported for the week of 225,000 lbs., including X and XX Fleece, at 47c.@54c.; do. new, 49c.@52c.; No. 1, Super and Extra Pulled at 40c.@ [illegible]; fine Delaine at 55c.; new Ohio Combing at [illegible]; Rolls at [illegible]. Week's receipts, 4,232 bales.... From Boston, the report is of a fair business, generally at about previous prices; stock of Domestic light. The week's receipts have been 3,794 bales Domestic and 20 bales Foreign. The week's sales were 970,000 lbs. Domestic and 510,000 lbs. Foreign. Included in the sales were No. 1 X and XX Fleeces at from 45c.@55c.; Super and Extra pulled at 39c.@40c.; California Fall at 18c.@24c.; do. Spring at 34c.@35c.; Cape at 32c.@35c.; do. Extra Pulled at 60c. And [illegible] bales sheep-skins, here and in Boston, on private terms.

FREIGHTS—Business in all lines has been quite moderate, checked by the scarcity of room and tonnage, and the very full claims of ship-owners....For Liverpool the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 8,000 bushels Corn at 10d. ₰ bushel; and, by steam, 162 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. ₰ lb.; 4,000 bushels Corn at 11½d.; 4,000 bushels Grain at 12½d. ₰ 60 lbs.; 8,000 bushels Wheat, steamer of June 18, (reefer room,) at 12d. ₰ bushel; 110 hhds. Tobacco at 45s.; 80 bbls. Dried Fruit, 3,500 Staves, and 80 bales Hair, on private terms. Also, a British steam-ship, 1,200 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. Also, a British bark, 700 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at 75s....For London, by sail, [illegible] bushels Wheat at 11½d. ₰ bushel; and, by steam, 11 pkgs. Merchandise at 50s....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian bark, 340 tons, hence, with about 2,100 quarters Grain, at 8s. 9d. ₰ quarter. ....For Bristol Channel, a British bark, 738 tons, (now at Sidney,) with Deals and Timber, from a port in Nova Scotia, at 172s. and 85s....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 380 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, at 8s.; a British brig, 292 tons, hence, with about 2,000 quarters do., on private terms; and an Italian bark, 671 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters do., at 6s. 9d., [illegible] gratuity....For Antwerp, by sail, 100 boxes Bacon at 4s....For Bremen, by steam, 14,000 bushels Rye and 4,000 bushels Corn reported within the range of 9d.@11d. ₰ bushel; 150 hhds. and 275 pkgs. Merchandise on private terms; 400 pkgs. Tobacco on the basis of 40s. ₰ hhd. and 27s. 6d. ₰ bale; 150 bbls. Oil at 40s., and 400 bbls. Resin at 4s. ₰ 280 lbs....For Rotterdam, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat, forward delivery to vessel, at 13½d. ₰ bushel....For the Mediterranean, an American brig, 250 tons, with equal to about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Cienfuegos and back to Philadelphia, a bark at $4 and $5....For the north side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, a brig at $5 and $7 25.....For Barbados a brig and schooner, from Philadelphia, reported on the basis of 80c. ₰ bbl., and back with Salt, from Turk's Island, and 13c. and 13½c....For New-York, a British steam-ship, 600 tons capacity, with Coal, from Sydney, C. B., at $4....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, reported from Pascagoula at $13 50, and another, with do., from Jacksonville, at $12.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 14.—Imports by Lake and Rail—Flour, 12,800 bbls.; Wheat, 116,656 bushels; Corn, 85,792 bushels; Oats, 30,787 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 54,093 bushels; Corn, 73,256 bushels; Oats, 42,112 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 14,800 bushels; Corn, 36,072 bushels; Oats, 29,400. Canal Freights—Wheat, 10⅛c.; Corn, 9½c.; Oats, 6½c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7@$8; Baker's, $7 75@$8 25; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White, $9 50@$10. Corn dull; declined 1c.; sales of 9,600 bushels of No. 2 at 45c.; 2,500 bushels in lots, at 46c. Oats dull; sales of 2,200 bushels of Chicago No. 2, blown, at 39c. Barley quiet; Canada, 98c.@95c.; No. 2 Western, 90c.@95c.; Two rowed State, 84c.@88c.; Four-rowed State, 95c. Rye nominal at 80c. Barley-malt stronger; sales of 600 bushels Western at $1 10. Rye-malt held at 95c. Balance of market unchanged.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF EXCISE, NO. 299 MULBERRY-ST., NEW-YORK, May 30, 1873.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE IN AND for the City and County of New-York give public notice that they will Receive Applications and Issue Licenses for the Sale of Strong and Spirituous Liquors, Wines, Ale, and Beer in accordance with the Laws of the State of New-York, on and after MONDAY, June 2, 1873, at the following rates of License Fees which have been established by this Board, viz.:

CLASS 1. For first-class Hotels, Restaurants, Saloons, &c., the sum of $250.

CLASS 2. For second-class Hotels, Restaurants, Saloons, &c., the sum of $150.

CLASS 3. For all other places where strong and spirituous liquors are sold and drunk upon the premises, the sum of $100.

CLASS 4. For storekeepers, druggists, and all places where strong and spirituous liquors are sold in quantities less than five gallons at a time, and not drunk upon the premises, the sum of $50.

CLASS 5. For all places where Ale and Beer only are sold, and no strong or spirituous Wines or Liquors, the sum of $30.

The amount of the License Fee in each case must accompany the application.

Parties receiving a License will be furnished with a copy of the law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, and a strict compliance therewith will be required.

Particular attention is directed to the provisions of the law relative to closing on the Sabbath, and from 1 to 5 A. M. other days.

No license will be granted to known proprietors of or places used for houses of prostitution, gambling, or other immoral or unlawful purposes.

Applicants will please apply in the following order: From the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Wards, from June 2 to June 7, inclusive.

From the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Wards, from June 9 to June 14, inclusive.

From the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Wards, from June 16 to June 21, inclusive.

From the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Wards, from June 23 to June 28, inclusive.

Notice is also given that a book for the registry of complaints for violations of the Excise laws has been opened in this office.

No person is authorized to receive any payment on account of this board except at its office and during office hours.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
No money received after 3 P. M.

JAMES L. STEWART, D. D. T. MARSHALL, JOHN R. VOORHIS, } Commissioners of Excise.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN DANZIGER and MORRIS H. DANZIGER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Herman Danziger and Morris H. Danziger, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 12 John-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of E. B. KOENIG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of E. B. Koenig, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLARD FREEMAN, JAMES N. PETTY, and GEORGE W. BOND, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George W. Bond, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of June, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1873.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
je2-law3wM.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD FRENCH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at French's Hotel, corner Chatham and Frankfort streets, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1873.
MATILDA FRENCH, Executrix.
T. J. FRENCH,
R. P. FRENCH,
C. T. FRENCH,
H. B. FRENCH,
LOUIS FRENCH, } Executors.
f3-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. BURTNETT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of H. P. Allen, Esq., No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of December, 1872.
HENRY B. BURTNETT,
ABRAHAM G. BURTNETT,
MARY E. BURTNETT, Executors.
d16-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA SANDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, corner Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue, in the People's Savings Bank, or to John Henry Hull, attorney, at his office, No. 240 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of December, 1872.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Executor.
ja4-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERNST SIMON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 71 New-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of April, 1873.
ABRAHAM SIMON, Executor.
ap7-law6mM*

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THE MISSES HOMAN—MUSICAL INstruction given at Long Branch during the Summer months. Application at their residence, No. 64 West 38th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—GEORGE H. STAYNER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM N. MARCUS, defendant.—Summons. For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, William N. Marcus: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and thirty-three dollars and forty-four cents, with interest from the 14th day of April, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 26, 1873.
JOSEPH B. FLANDERS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 287 Broadway, New-York.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of June, 1873.
JOSEPH B. FLANDERS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je9-law6wM*

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY of New-York.—ELIZABETH PARSONS, executrix of the last will and testament of Samuel Parsons, deceased, plaintiff, against GEORGE P. WHITE, Elizabeth Bloxam, and William Wellington and Leopold Seldner, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants and each of them.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 16 Wall-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 5, 1873.
STAPLEY, BROWN & CLARKE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 16 Wall-street.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, on the 10th day of June, 1873.—Dated New-York, June 14, 1873.
STAPLEY, BROWN & CLARKE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
je16-law6wM.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—FLORENCE W. DE J. LOPEZ, plaintiff, against MANUEL DE J. LOPEZ, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 78 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 6, 1873.
PORTER, LOWREY & SOREN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 78 Broadway, New-York City.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of June, 1873.—Dated New-York, June 7, 1873.
PORTER, LOWREY & SOREN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
je9-law6wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—CHARLOTTE MEYERSBERG, plaintiff, against LOUIS MEYERSBERG, defendant.—Summons for Relief. —(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-House, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 3 City Hall-place, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1873.
N. A. CHEDSEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 18th day of March, 1873.—New-York, March 18, 1873.
N. A. CHEDSEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
my19-law6wM*

DIVIDENDS.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD.

The Coupons of the First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, due on the 15th inst., will be paid at our office, on and after that date.
GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO., No. 50 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1873.
OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent.; also, an extra dividend of five per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1873.
The transfer books will be closed from June 20, 1873, to July 1, 1873, inclusive.
D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed from 23d inst. to 1st prox.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, COR. 42D-ST. AND 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS PER share has this day been declared, payable to stockholders on and after July 1, 1873. The transfer-books will be closed from and after the 11th day of June to July 7, both days inclusive.
JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WILLIAM-ST.

COUPONS DUE 1ST JULY, 1873, WILL now be received for examination, for which receipts will be given, and checks ready for delivery on MONDAY, 30th inst., for all coupons received up to and including Saturday, the 28th inst.
F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday Evenings 5 to 7.
ASSETS ELEVEN MILLION DOLLARS.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Bank-books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treas. N. J. HAINES, Pres't.
T. S. ARMOUR, Sec.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY IN THE SAVINGS BANK chartered by the United States.
Send for circular. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

TURNER BROTHERS,

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others solicited.

Interest allowed on daily balances subject to check at sight. Certificates of Deposit bearing interest issued, available at all business centres.

Sight and telegraphic transfers on San Francisco.

LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 162 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $300,000
CASH ASSETS 490,782
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., payable on the 15th inst.
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1873.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.
ZOPHAR MILLS, Vice President.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

(7) SEVEN PER CENT. WATER LOAN STOCK, DUE IN 1913. COUPON BONDS THAT MAY BE REGISTERED.
For sale.
GEORGE K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 3, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 393 Canal-st., TUESDAY, June 17, 1873. Poll open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

Held 2d June, 1873.

From the Montreal Gazette, June 3, 1873.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held at the banking-house, in this city, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There was a very large attendance of shareholders.

Hon. Henry Starnes—Gentlemen, as it is necessary to organize the meeting, I move that Mr. E. H. King, President of the bank, be requested to take the chair.

Mr. E. H. King having taken the chair, remarked that the first business would be to appoint scrutineers and a secretary.

Mr. George Macrae moved, seconded by Mr. Joseph Walker:

"That the following gentlemen be appointed to act as scrutineers, viz.: Messrs. W. B. Cumming and Thomas Davidson; and that Mr. R. A. Lindsay be the secretary of this meeting."

The motion was adopted unanimously.

The Chairman—Our next business in the order of proceeding will be to read the report, and I will ask Mr. Angus, the General Manager, to do so.

Mr. R. B. Angus read the report as follows:

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS AT THEIR FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, HELD 2ND JUNE, 1873.

The directors beg to present the following statement of the result of the business of the bank, for the year ended 30th April, 1873:

Balance of profit and loss account, 30th April, 1872		$223,196 34
Profits for the year ended 30th April, 1873, after deducting charges of management and making full provisions for all bad and doubtful debts		1,820,813 42
Surplus premium over 25 per cent. realized on sale of 1,432 unsubscribed shares, 15th June, 1872		283,536 00
Surplus premium over 20 per cent. realized on sale of 2,608 unsubscribed shares, 23d April, 1873		293,400 00
Twenty per cent. premium received on issue of $4,000,000 new stock		800,000 00
Total		$3,420,945 76
Dividend 6 per cent. and bonus 2 per cent., paid December, 1872	$630,300 00	
Dividend 6 per cent. and bonus 2 per cent., payable June, 1873	813,259 98	
Premium distributed to shareholders who did not avail themselves of the privilege of subscribing for the 1,432 shares sold 15th June, 1872	283,536 00	
Premium to be distributed on 15th June next to shareholders who did not subscribe for the 2,608 shares sold 23d April last	293,400 00	—$2,020,495 93
		$1,400,449 83
Carried to Rest Account		1,000,000 00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward		$400,449 83

The directors congratulate the shareholders upon the continued prosperity of the bank. The profits shown in the report, viz., $1,820,813 42, were realized upon a capital of $9,022,214, which was the average amount available during the past year. This result is the more satisfactory from having been obtained in the face of a loss of $3,600,000 in deposits within the year—composed chiefly of withdrawals of public deposits by the Dominion and Provincial Governments. The issues of new stock, bringing the subscribed capital up to $12,000,000, have been successfully accomplished. By an arrangement which the directors considered fair toward those shareholders who were unable to avail themselves of the privilege of subscribing for their proportion of the new stock issues, parties so situated will reap an equivalent advantage from receipt of cash dividends, amounting to $576,936, derived from the surplus premiums on the unsubscribed stock sold for their account.

The sum of $10,000, which has been added to Bank Premises Account, represents further expenditure upon the building now being erected at Ottawa, and upon improvements of the bank's property at other points, and an additional amount may be required when the work is completed.

The directors have to announce that the term of Mr. King's engagement having been reached, he has intimated his intention to relinquish the office of President and his connection with the bank, and is not, therefore, a candidate for re-election as a member of the board.

The directors believe they express the universal feeling of the shareholders, as well as their own, in stating that they contemplate with much regret the severance of Mr. King's connection with the bank, which has been productive of so much advantage to the shareholders individually, and which has so largely contributed to place this institution in its present prosperous condition.

By order of the board.
R. B. ANGUS, General Manager.

Mr. Angus said the general statement had been printed, and would be distributed among the shareholders. It would not, therefore, be necessary to read it at present. The statement is as follows:

GENERAL STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, (subscribed,) $12,000,000 paid up		$11,296,830 00
Rest	$5,000,000 00	
Balance of profits carried forward	400,449 83	
	$5,400,449 83	
Unclaimed dividends	12,773 22	
Half-yearly dividends, payable June, 1873	813,259 93	
		6,226,483 08
		$17,523,313 08
Amount of notes of the bank in circulation	$3,364,295 50	
Deposits not bearing interest	6,349,260 50	
Deposits bearing interest	7,428,062 73	
Balances due to other banks and institutions	587,682 26	—$17,729,300 99
Total		$35,252,614 07

ASSETS.

Gold and silver coin current	$1,902,272 55	
Government demand notes	2,142,233 14	
Balances due from other banks and institutions	7,519,990 67	
Notes and checks of other banks	676,295 11	—$12,240,791 47
Bank premises at Montreal and branches		400,000 00
Bills of exchange and discounted notes	22,485,991 62	
Debts secured by mortgages and other securities	72,775 19	
Debts due to the bank, overdue and not paid (estimated loss, Nil)	53,055 79	—22,611,822 60
Total		$35,252,614 07

R. B. ANGUS, General Manager.
BANK OF MONTREAL, MONTREAL, 30th April, 1873.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, it has been usual, before the adoption of the report presented to the shareholders has been moved, to make some remarks. I am happy to say, that on the present occasion, no remarks, I think, are necessary. The report speaks for itself: the results are all that can be desired, and I have only to add that if any further information is desired, I shall now be happy to give it.

After a pause, during which no questions were asked—

Mr. William Murray said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I beg to move the following resolution:

"That the report of the directors, now read, be adopted and printed for distribution among the shareholders."

Gentlemen: I need only add, as our President has already remarked, that the report requires very little to be said—it is so very satisfactory. I have had it in my hands only a very short time, and have not, therefore, had the opportunity of giving it that consideration I would have wished. However, taking a hurried glance at it, I see there stood at the credit of the profit and loss account last season $223,196 34. There stands to the credit of the same account this year $400,449 83, showing an increase of $177,253 49. Add to this the $1,000,000 carried to the rest account and there is a sum of $1,177,253, from which if you deduct $800,000, being twenty per cent. premium received on issue of $4,000,000 new stock, there remains $377,253, which I consider as realized profits, and which on the average capital of the bank, together with the two dividends, is equal to a dividend of rather over twenty per cent.—a result that ought to be gratifying to every stockholder. [Applause.] Some two years ago I ventured to express the opinion that we could well afford to pay nine per cent. half yearly, and if we can anticipate a continuance of such business, I see nothing to prevent our worthy General Manager, Mr. Angus, from declaring a dividend of nine per cent. next half year, and in that case there is nothing to prevent the stock going up to 250. [Laughter.] When some months ago it was running up to 250 and 300 we became somewhat flurried. I venture the opinion that the stock would reach 300 if a dividend of nine per cent. were declared. It is worth 250 at this time—it is indeed quite worth 250 now. I make these remarks not with the view, as you might suppose, of increasing the value of the stock or of depressing it, for I can assure you I have not speculated in the stock of the bank, and I have not bought or sold a share in the bank for the last twenty years. I have no other object in venturing to put forward these opinions than that of guarding the shareholders from disposing of their stock at low figures before they know the real results of the management of the affairs of the institution. I know, gentlemen, that you will all feel with me that we are very greatly indebted to Mr. King for placing the bank in such a very flourishing position. No doubt he had very favorable opportunities for doing so, and such opportunities as perhaps few of his predecessors enjoyed; but still every bank manager in the country has had the same and equal opportunities, if they had had the foresight and nerve to have embraced them. It is with reluctance and with regret that we see Mr. King leave the management of this institution. There is one source of comfort to us, however, in the fact that he leaves so worthy a man behind him as Mr. Angus, and I hope that Mr. Angus will be able to sustain my views by giving us a half-yearly dividend of nine per cent. [Laughter.] With these few remarks, Mr. Chairman, I will leave the motion in your hands.

Mr. John Crawford—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report which you just heard read. Considering that nearly four millions of the capital were not available to contribute their proportion toward the profits, the results obtained ought to be considered very highly satisfactory by the shareholders. I quite concur in all that Mr. Murray has said with the exception of that portion of his speech in which he referred to the dividends. I hope the policy of the bank will be to restrict the dividends to what they are at present until the rest amounts to fifty per cent. of the increased capital. [Applause and laughter.] Indeed, I hope it will exceed fifty per cent. before any attempt is made to increase the dividends. With respect to the successor to Mr. King, I can only add to what Mr. Murray has said, that I feel satisfied that the change can with less difficulty now be made—and it is a recognized axiom that this should always be done—when the interests of the bank are not imperiled. We may well congratulate both directors and shareholders that the mantle of his illustrious predecessor, Mr. King, is not likely to be disgraced by the gentleman talked of in connection with the office. With these remarks, Mr. Chairman, I have pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, in consequence of the act relating to banks and banking having taken the place of the old charter of the bank, a revision of the by-laws has become necessary; and therefore the outgoing directors have caused to be made, and now submit, a draft of such by-laws as, under the act, it is competent to the shareholders to enact.

Mr. John Crawford inquired whether the whole of the by-laws were embodied in those now submitted.

The Chairman—The by-laws now submitted are those required to be passed by the shareholders, by the act respecting banks and banking. There will be another code for internal regulation, which will come under the cognizance of the Board of Direction. * * *

Mr. Thomas Workman—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I hold in my hands a resolution which I have very great pleasure, indeed, in proposing. It is in the following terms:

"That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the President, Vice President, and Directors for their attention to the interests of the bank."

I am satisfied that every gentleman in the room will concur in this resolution, and will pass it with a great deal of pleasure, [hear, hear,] because I am well convinced that every gentleman present at this meeting holds that the administration of the affairs of this bank has been very ably conducted, and if we want any proof of this we can look to the statement laid on the table to-day. [Applause.] I think there is scarcely an example of a banking institution in America, and I question very much in England, that can show a better statement after a few years' business than that submitted here to-day. [Applause.] We are now about to part with the Chairman, the President of the bank—for I presume he is still President—and I am sure a great number of gentlemen here will learn and have learned of his leaving the bank with great regret, because, although he may have had some enemies and been not always popular, he has always had but one single eye, and that eye has been to the interests of the bank to which he has attended with the greatest possible zeal and energy, and has been most successful. [Applause.] I may here remark that it is twelve years since Mr. King began his connection with the bank as General Manager and President. At that time the stock was at a premium of nine or ten per cent.; to-day it is more than double in amount, and even with the increase in the stock it stands at 182. In carrying on the administration of the bank's affairs the President and the board have added to the capital of the bank, to the profits of the bank, and consequently to the profits of every gentleman here, the sum of six or eight millions, I may say eight millions with the premium on the stock. Yes, it will amount to a very large sum indeed. We are in a large measure indebted to Mr. King for this success, and therefore I have great pleasure in moving the resolution I have read. There is another subject to which I may be permitted to allude; it has not been broached here, but it is one which has been discussed out of doors; it is in reference to the question of the President's commission. I hope I am not out of order in referring to it, for the subject has been discussed out of doors, and a good deal of feeling shown in regard to it. I have within a short time learned something about the circumstances connected with that commission, and Mr. King, I think, has acted very handsomely in the manner he has done, in withdrawing his claim in this matter. The question was submitted to the legal adviser of the bank as well as to the consulting counsel, and it was placed before them in a very able and candid manner. Mr. King's letter to those legal gentlemen was of such a character that if he had been a stockholder whose interest it was not to have paid that commission he could not have worded his letter in a more proper form than he did in submitting this question for their legal opinion, and they both gave their opinion—because I have seen it and read it—in a very strong manner indeed in favor of Mr. King's claim to commission on the premium of the new bank stock. But some discussion took place, and I believe that opinion was further confirmed by the opinion of distinguished legal gentlemen in Ontario. Mr. King discovered on his return to Montreal that there was some feeling, and discussion had taken place in respect to this claim, and either at the first or second meeting of the board after that he very handsomely, under the circumstances, relinquished his entire claim to that commission. It was a very large sum. I thought when I first heard of the matter, that Mr. King was wrong, and that he had no claim. But I do confess that my opinion was very much changed when I read the legal opinions Mr. King had in his possession. I think it proper at this, the annual meeting, to state this to the gentlemen present, because there was an impression that it was one of those claims that could not have been maintained. It might not have been maintained, and probably could not have been maintained, [laughter;] but Mr. King had the best grounds for believing that it should be maintained, and therefore I think Mr. King acted very handsomely in withdrawing his claim to the commission. Consequently there is a very large sum added to the reserve which might very properly have gone into his pocket. I merely allude to this because I have been asked to move a resolution of thanks. I hope I have not transgressed the customary rules of the meeting in referring to a question which had not come before the board; but I did so that the stockholders should know something of the facts of the case.

Mr. Henry Lyman—Mr. Chairman, I second the motion which is now before you with very great pleasure indeed. I may say generally, what I have said before in this room, that I look upon the success of the Bank of Montreal as a national circumstance of very great importance, and I think that success is one of which the country may feel proud. I believe it affects the standing of every other banking institution. I have noticed that as the stock of the Bank of Montreal rises or falls the stock of other banks rise and fall. Their value is affected more or less by the value of the Bank of Montreal stock. With regard to the subject on which Mr. Workman has touched—it was a very delicate subject, and I think he has handled it in a very perfect manner—I am glad it has been so clearly explained. We often come to meetings of this kind and say little but think a great deal; and when we go out we talk about matters in such a way that it would be a great deal better there should be an *éclaircissement* by which the minds of people would be disabused and erroneous impressions corrected. I am sure, under the circumstances, we have all great reason to be grateful to the gentlemen who have undertaken to manage the affairs of the bank and have done it so successfully. I don't think I am saying anything flattering at all, or what might be considered as of an adulatory character, in proposing that the thanks of the meeting and of this large constituency are due to these gentlemen.

The resolution was then carried by acclamation.

Mr. John Crawford—I would like to say a few words on one point before the meeting is broken up. My attention has been particularly called to the deposit account. I notice a considerable falling off in that account, and I think the present would be an opportune moment for the bank to define its policy in this respect. I think that a declaration of its policy on this public occasion would be attended with very beneficial results. I find that in 1870 the deposits were thirteen millions. Our capital was then but half what it is at present. The deposits now are only about as much as they were two years ago—only $6,349,000 without interest and $7,400,000 with interest. If the deposits now bore the same proportion to the capital that they did two years ago, they should amount to something like forty millions instead of thirteen millions. In 1871 the same difference occurred; there were about six millions without interest and eleven millions with interest. To-day we are still in the same position; there are six millions not bearing interest and seven millions bearing interest. The point, and the only point I wish to make is, that a declaration of the policy of the board, as to whether they are desirous of increasing the deposits would, I think, effect very beneficial results. I merely throw out these hints with the hope that the board will consider them. It is generally considered that the Bank of Montreal, with the superiority of the security it offers over other banks, can afford to give a less rate of interest than other institutions.

The Chairman—I think, perhaps, Mr. Crawford will agree with me in thinking that it would be inexpedient to make a declaration of policy at the very moment of changing the administration. I would hardly feel at liberty to define the policy of the bank because I am leaving the chair. I have no doubt, however, the remarks will receive the attention they deserve from the new Board of Directors, and they will do what they can in the interests of the bank to carry them out. But you will see it is impossible and would be inconvenient now to make a declaration of the policy of the bank.

Mr. W. Murray—Do you want to give an increase of interest?

Mr. J. Crawford—I am struck with the falling off in deposits. If the ratio of increase had been maintained, instead of the deposits being $13,000,000, they would have been $30,000,000.

Mr. Murray—How will you improve the deposit account?

Mr. Crawford—By giving substantial encouragement.

Mr. Murray—By giving five per cent.?

Mr. Crawford—By giving a higher rate of interest, as a matter of course.

Mr. Murray—We can give five per cent. just now when money is so dear. We anticipate, however, that it will become plentiful again, and I don't think the trade of a country will stand on eight or ten per cent. I would like to see the rate of interest confined to seven per cent. for good paper; for doubtful paper you might charge what you please.

The subject then dropped.

The Chairman then acknowledged the resolution of thanks in the following terms: Gentlemen: On behalf of the President and directors I beg to return you our thanks for the vote of thanks you have passed so unanimously. The directors of this bank in the future will, no doubt, as they have in the past, always uphold its high character of which the shareholders have shown their esteem at their annual meetings for many years past. With respect to the personal matter that was alluded to by Mr. Workman, I had no expectation that the subject would be brought up at this meeting; but as it has been brought up I think my thanks are due to Mr. Workman, and the meeting also, for the handsome way in which they received an explanation which was strictly accurate. I don't wish to take any credit to myself or to discuss the question. I made up my mind as the profit that arose from that circumstance was one not contemplated at the time I made the arrangement with the bank—because neither the bank nor myself could have ever supposed it possible to issue the stock on such favorable conditions—I thought as I was leaving the bank I would gracefully waive any legal claim I had to any such large amount as this. These are the simple facts, and I think perhaps it was as well they should have been alluded to here to-day.

Sir A. T. Galt following the resolution that has been so very properly passed, I beg to move the following:

"That the thanks of the meeting be given to the General Manager, the managers, agents and other officers of the bank, for their services during the past year."

I think that all will admit that, subject to the direction of the Board of Management, the success of the institution must be considered to be due in a very great measure to the way in which the duties of the executive are performed. And while our President is leaving us, it must be very gratifying to know that we have in Mr. Angus so very worthy a successor in the management of the Bank of Montreal. [Applause.] I trust the future will be simply a repetition of the past in regard to the progress of this institution. With these remarks I beg to move the resolution which I have just read.

Hon. Donald A. Smith—I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution which has been moved by Sir A. T. Galt. I think that while we regret—deeply regret—the severance from the business management of the bank of the President who has so long and so ably conducted the affairs of the bank, in the first instance as the General Manager, and latterly as President, it is another proof of his great disinterestedness to find that he has chosen and has, as I may say, reared up so able a successor to himself in that position. It cannot but be a source of very great satisfaction and very great confidence to every shareholder to find the interests of the bank intrusted to the gentleman who is now occupying the position of General Manager. [Loud applause.]

The Chairman—Before I put this resolution, I might repeat more strongly than I have done before my confidence in the General Manager and other officers of the bank, but it is quite unnecessary.

The resolution was then carried by acclamation.

Mr. R. B. Angus—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, on behalf of the managers, agents, and other officers, as well as myself, I thank you for this mark of your confidence and expression of your good wishes, and in return I have merely to assure you of our continued fidelity and zeal in the service of the bank. [Cheers.]

Dr. G. W. Campbell—Mr. Chairman, the following resolution has been put into my hands with a request that I should move it:

That the ballot now open for the election of directors be kept open until 3 o'clock, and no longer, and that until that hour, and for that purpose only, this meeting be continued.

Mr. Thomas Cramp having seconded the motion, it was carried.

The meeting then proceeded to ballot for directors for the ensuing year, and the following report was handed in by the scrutineers:

BANK OF MONTREAL, MONTREAL, June 2, 1873.

SIR: We declare the following gentlemen to be duly elected directors this day:
GEO. W. CAMPBELL, M. D.,
Sir A. T. GALT,
EDWARD MACKAY,
P. REDPATH,
T. W. RITCHIE, Q. C.,
Hon. THOS. RYAN,
Hon. D. A. SMITH,
GEORGE STEPHEN,
D. TORRANCE.

We are, Sir, your very obedient servants,
W. B. CUMMING,
THOS. DAVIDSON.

R. B. ANGUS, Esq., General Manager, Bank of Montreal.

PRESENTATION TO MR. KING.

Mr. William Murray, at the close of the regular proceedings, came forward and said: Gentlemen, you will all recollect that at the last annual meeting a certain sum of money was voted to present our worthy President with a service of plate. The plate is now laid in the manager's room and may be inspected before you leave the bank. In the meanwhile, having been appointed Chairman of the committee, I wish to read the address to Mr. King that has been prepared by the committee. It is as follows:

SIR: As Chairman of the committee named at the last annual meeting, it affords me much gratification to have been selected as the exponent of the sentiments of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal on this occasion.

It is now ten years since you were called on to assume the chief management of the bank after having rendered the institution important service during the previous six years. You have had too much experience in life not to be aware that no one could hope to conduct the business of so important an institution without being subject to adverse criticism, but you have the satisfaction of knowing that your administration of the affairs of the Bank of Montreal has met with such cordial approbation from your constituents that in pursuance of a unanimous vote proposed at the last annual meeting, it is now my agreeable duty to present to you, on behalf of the stockholders of the Bank of Montreal, a service of plate as a slight mark of their appreciation of the pre-eminent ability which has marked your administration, and in grateful recognition of the distinguished services you have rendered to the bank and the prosperous condition in which you leave it.

I need scarcely add that the severance of a connection which has proved so highly advantageous to this institution is the cause of deep and unfeigned regret to the shareholders.

I am sensible how inadequately I have given expression to the feelings which led the shareholders of the bank to present to you the testimonial which I have now the honor to offer on their behalf, but I trust that you will be good enough to excuse any deficiency on my part, and that you will accept this service of plate with a renewed assurance of the esteem of the shareholders and of their best wishes for the welfare and happiness of yourself and Mrs. King.
WM. MURRAY, Chairman.
HENRY STARNES, Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. King replied as follows: I thank the shareholders for the very handsome testimonial which you have presented in their name. It is true that during the long period in which I have been so prominently identified with the management of your affairs I have frequently been exposed to harsh and unfriendly criticism. As the world goes I have no reason to expect exemption from the common lot of those whose success or good fortune has been unusual. At all events I will not, on occasion like the present, make further reference to matters that will have lost their interest with my retirement. Far rather will I associate the closing moments of my connection with this institution with the recollection of the unwavering confidence that I have ever met with from its shareholders, and which it is my happiness to know has resulted so satisfactorily. [Applause.] I hope to hear from year to year that you are still prospering; there is no reason why it should not be so, and it will give me the greatest possible pleasure to find that those whom I leave behind, and upon whom the chief burden in the future will fall, establish their claim to the same support and confidence that I have enjoyed at your hands. [Applause.] I thank you sincerely for the good wishes you have expressed toward Mrs. King and myself, and nothing more remains for me than to bid you respectfully farewell.

The meeting then broke up.

The service presented to Mr. King consists of a very full and magnificent set of solid silver imported from the well-known establishment of Messrs. Garrard & Co., London, England. The cost of the plate is about $10,000, that being the sum appropriated for the purpose at the annual meeting of the bank, held on the 3d of June, 1872. This magnificent gift is to be on view for a few days at the bank office, where it may be inspected by shareholders interested in seeing it.

LOAN FOR $2,328,000

FOR THE

DEFICIENCY IN THE SINKING FUND,

UNDER

Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with section 3 of article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 25th day of June inst., at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of

Two Million Three Hundred and Twenty-eight Thousand Dollars,

for which transferable certificates of stock, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, either registered or coupon, at option of the purchaser, will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section 3, article 7, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1891.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole, or any part of said loan not less than $5,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in gold coin on the acceptance of the proposal, or by the 30th day of June, instant.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State of New-York, on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. The stocks maturing on the first day of July, 1873, will be received in payment for subscriptions to the new loan.

Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and be payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, June 5, 1873.
JOHN C. ROBINSON, Lieutenant Governor.
NELSON K. HOPKINS, Controller.
G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Secretary of State.
THOMAS RAINES, Treasurer.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Attorney General.

LHERBETTE KANE & CO.,
NO. 32 RUE DU QUATRE SEPTEMBRE, PARIS.
BANKERS AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
TRAVELERS' LETTERS RECEIVED AND FORWARDED.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

SUBSCRIPTION TO CAPITAL STOCK OF THE POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE COMPANY.

The undersigned, directors of the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company, give notice that they were appointed by a majority of the Board of Directors of the said Company, at a meeting held at the office of the Company, Jan. 21, 1873, Commissioners to open books of subscription to the capital stock of said Company, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 897, of the New-York Session Laws of 1871, and the act amendatory thereof.

Notice is therefore given that such books of subscription will be opened on the 30th day of June, 1873, at the office of the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company, No. 37 Market-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and will remain open during the business hours of the day, for the subscription of two million dollars ($2,000,000) of the capital stock of said Company.

Ten per cent. of the amount of each subscription shall be paid in at the time of subscribing to George Innis, Treasurer of the Company, at the Fallkill National Bank of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
(Signed.) GEORGE P. PELTON,
HUDSON TAYLOR,
H. G. EASTMAN, } Commissioners.
Dated Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 7, 1873.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, June 9, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, June 18, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following seven per cent. Brooklyn securities:
$100,000 Public Park bonds, due 1918.
$500,000 Boulevard bonds, due 1883.
Proposals must state price offered in addition to accrued interest, and inclose certified check for five per cent. of the amount bid for.
The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids not to the interest of the city.
F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 7, 1873.

TRANSFER-BOOKS OF MORRIS AND Essex Railroad Company will be closed from June 10 to July 1, for payment of interest on stock at latter date.
A. J. ODELL, Registrar.

OFFICE OF THE FARMER'S LOAN AND TRUST CO., NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1873.

CITY OF EVANSVILLE, IND., BONDS. —The City of Evansville, Ind., will redeem at this office, on the 1st July next, 100 bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 100 inclusive, issued by said city July 1, 1853.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

$100,000 WANTED OF STRICTLY first-class commercial paper; book-sellers, stationers, paper-dealers, and Yankee notions preferred. Apply to
B. F. COOK, No. 1½ Park-place.

$50,000 TO BUY FIRST MORTGAGES on Brooklyn property. Apply to
B. F. COOK, No. 1½ Park-place.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota RAILWAY

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD 7 PER CENT

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS,

MILWAUKEE DIVISION.

Earnings 1872, Minnesota line	$695,060 88
Net earnings, 1872, Minnesota line	294,788 29
Interest requirements, Minnesota line	278,000 00

The earnings for the first five months of the present year were as follows:

January	$61,263 00
February	50,846 65
March	85,560 84
April	7[illegible],286 56
May	82,[illegible] 88
Total for five months	$357,877 97
The earnings during the same period of 1872 amounted to	$230,447 57
And in 1871	147,385 89
The total earnings during the year 1872 were	695,060 88
The percentage of increase thus far, if continued, would make the earnings for the year 1873	1,145,000 00

That the increase thus far shown annually in this road is healthy and likely to continue, is demonstrated by the report of the Treasurer of the State, who shows that during the period of ten years past an almost unbroken annual increase of railway earnings has taken place throughout the State.

The above returns are from the Minnesota Division only of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway, 290 miles in length. The Milwaukee Division, 110 miles in length, stretching toward Milwaukee, will add a very largely increasing business on its full completion in July next.

These bonds, in addition to being a first mortgage upon the Milwaukee Division, which, as an independent enterprise, would render the bonds safe, are secured also by a lien upon the Minnesota Division, thereby rendering the securities now offered even more desirable than those upon the Minnesota Division, by reason of their being a double security.

The total bonded indebtedness of the company is:
On the Minnesota Division [illegible]
On the Milwaukee Division [illegible]

The total interest requirements on both lines amount to $532,000, whereas the net earnings of the Minnesota Division alone were $294,788 29 in 1872, and these are estimated in 1873 as in excess of [illegible]. The earnings to be derived from the Milwaukee Division during the short period of the present year for which it will open, it is believed, will make the total gross earnings in excess of $1,300,000, and the net earnings in excess of $600,000.

The State of Iowa is the most prosperous State in the Northwest, being the only State in the Union FREE FROM DEBT. The population has doubled in the last ten years, and now numbers a million and a quarter, which places the State in rank as number eleven in the Union, against number twenty in 1860. Emigration is constantly seeking this State in preference to others, the freedom from taxation, the natural advantages of the soil, and the liberal laws which allow aliens to acquire and hold real estate without naturalization, offering special inducements to those going West.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Bonds are, for intrinsic value, or security of principal and interest, inferior to none now upon the market.

At present prices they net more than 9 per cent. upon investment.

We are prepared to execute orders for these bonds at the market price.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND
LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
EVANSVILLE CITY (Ind.) Seven per cent. BONDS.
Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.
TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

THE OLD
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CHARTERED 1824.
OFFICES.
NO. 191 BROADWAY, CORNER DEY-ST., NEW-YORK.
NO. 2 COURT-ST., CORNER REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS	251,303 24
Total assets	$404,303 24

EIGHTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT.
has this day been declared, payable on the 20th day of June, out of the profits of the last six months.
At an election held on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors and Inspectors for the ensuing year:
DIRECTORS:
FRANCIS A. PALMER, JESSE SELIGMAN,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, JEREMIAH V. SPADER,
ROBERT KNIGHT, BENJ. M. STILLWELL,
CHAS. BURKHALTER, GEORGE C. PETERS,
JOHN BODINE, GEORGE W. PLATT,
GEORGE GILFILLAN, JOSEPH BUDD,
EDWARD C. BADEAU, J. B. BLOSSOM,
JOSHUA SUTTON, JNO. J. VANDERBILT,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, CHARLES CURTIS,
JOHN T. BRUCE, JOHN HALSTED,
TUNIS C. BERGEN.
INSPECTORS:
JOHNSON LEAKE, JOSEPH B. FALK,
SAMUEL GARRISON.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, TUNIS C. BERGEN was unanimously re-elected President and CHARLES BURKHALTER Vice President.
GEORGE K. BRAND, Secretary.
Dated June 9, 1873.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA BRIDGE BONDS.
8 PER CENT. BONDS, CITY ST. PAUL, MINN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.
For sale by
FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

Robert Winthrop & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer for sale Railway and Miscellaneous Securities of the highest grade, paying from 8 to 11 per cent. per annum.

PERUVIAN AND CHILIAN CONJOINT-ISSUE BONDS.
The coupons due on these bonds on the 1st of July next will be paid from this date, with rebate of interest, by the undersigned, at their office, No. 52 Wall-st.
HOBSON, HURTADO & CO.,
Financial Agents of the Peruvian Government.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1873.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
BANKERS,
No. 21 NASSAU-ST.,
Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent.
Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, NO. 52 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1873.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the German-American Loan and Mortgage Company, for the election of directors, will be held at the office of the company, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M.
FREDERIC DELGADO, President pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1873.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS company will be closed after the 14th inst. until the 1st day of July next for the allotment of the new shares, (one to every even five registered,) upon which shares the first installment of fifty per cent. will be payable on or before the latter date.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1873.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 7 OF the charter of this corporation, notice is given that there will be a meeting held at its rooms, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1873, at 12 o'clock, to decide upon the question of sustaining the Fire Patrol, and of fixing the maximum amount of expenses which shall be incurred therefor, during the two fiscal years next to ensue.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—FIDELIA—Little Nell.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Koomer—Mr. Gus Phillips.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—FERNANDE—Miss Agnes Ethel, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—MADELEINE MOREL—Mr. Geo. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MORA; or, THE GOLDEN FATTERS—Miss Kate Rogers, Mr. Owen Fawcett.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—POPULAR EVENING CONCERTS under the direction of Mr P. I. Ibbn.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.....3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....4
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $23; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one Post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $6; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Jealousy and liquor must be credited with two more murders which occurred in this City last evening. Both crimes repeat in their details, which will be found in local columns, a story which has become distressingly familiar from frequent repetition. The bar-room homicide is a direct result of the Sunday rum traffic in the low groggeries which are so numerous in the City, and conveys a warning to the Excise Commissioners which they should not neglect. The slaying of a young wife in a public street, by a husband maddened by distrust, is one of those incidents against which it is impossible to guard, but which would occur less often if more frequently punished. The record of the City last night is not creditable, and should incite District Attorney PHELPS to make renewed exertions to bring transgressors to punishment. We do not doubt that he will meet with the zealous co-operation of the courts, and that by proper action much can be done to repress the lawlessness which has just given such startling proofs of its existence.

Inadvertently we did the Philadelphia *Age* an injustice on Saturday, by stating that it had failed to publish the second letter of our correspondent on the Municipal Rings of the Quaker City. That mistake we hasten to correct, as we find that the *Age* has given all the essential portions of our exposures as well as the comments upon them. We confess with regret that the Republican Press of Philadelphia makes a very poor show in comparison with this Democratic journal. If the *Age* has the pluck to brave a libel suit in the very midst of the gang we have assailed, surely its Republican contemporaries can hardly plead that the danger of imitating it outweighs the public benefit to be obtained by such a course. We may show, some of these days, some "substantial" reasons for the slavish silence of the Republican Press of Philadelphia.

When the Police Commissioners discover that CHARLICK'S police surgeon reform is more specious than substantial, we hope they will pluck up sufficient spirit to return to a more sensible method, whether CHARLICK likes it or not. And in order that the public may enjoy with the Commissioners the facts necessary to arrive at a correct judgment in the matter, the statistics of CHARLICK'S plan should be published. There is a suspicion that the fee system has already been proved to be more expensive and less efficient than the plan it superseded, and if this is the case, the Commissioners should have the courage to recede from it without ceremony. Fifteen surgeons, at most, can do all the absolutely required work, at a cost of not more than $35,000, and the public will not tolerate an expense of more than twice that amount, merely that CHARLICK may experiment with a department of which he has assumed the control without having obtained any knowledge of its requirements. If CHARLICK keeps on as he has begun, the Police Department will soon be a proof as convincing as the Long Island Railroad of his utter inability to acceptably serve the public.

The Utica *Herald* has made a discovery which we should be glad to have officially confirmed. It remarks:

"The people generally understand that the Treasury is managed with a direct view to the resumption of specie payments, as soon as business has assumed proportions commensurate with the volume of currency, and paper is at par. An increase of the volume is prohibited by law, for this very purpose."

The volume of the United States currency to-day is $356,000,000; but Mr. RICHARDSON has once indorsed, and has never repudiated, the doctrine that he can, at his discretion, increase it to $400,000,000. The first act of a Secretary who was "managing the Treasury with a direct view to resumption" would be to discard this wild theory, and to acknowledge that "an increase of the volume" of the currency "is prohibited by law."

A letter from an occasional correspondent, which we publish this morning, gives the result of observations in the course of a journey along the northern edge of the States of the late Confederacy. It confirms the opinion we have frequently expressed, that most of the Southern people are sick of partisan politics, and are turning their attention almost exclusively to business pursuits. This is especially true of the region crossed by our correspondent, where the varied resources of the country call into play a greater variety of energy and talent than in the portion of the South given principally to a single crop. It was to this region that slavery was peculiarly a curse, hampering or repelling the investments which free labor makes possible and inviting; and it is in this region that we may look for the first fruits of the new and better system. The firm establishment of material interests will surely drive out any latent political discontent, and when the intelligent men of the South fully realize that they need have no longer any "peculiar" aims in politics, the restoration of national good-will will be complete. To this consummation we are gradually coming.

If we may trust the dispatch which arrives this morning, the mission of Sir BARTLE FRERE to Zanzibar was not the failure it has been so frequently proclaimed. The signing of a treaty by the Sultan abolishing the slave trade is all that can be asked for. The means of carrying the treaty into effect will probably have to be furnished, to a great extent, by the British Government. But that is a burden that will be willingly assumed by those in authority, and its assumption will be cordially approved by the British people.

An important modification of the Cabinet of Marshal MACMAHON is effected by the restoration of M. GOULARD to the Ministry of the Interior. In the hands of this Minister is placed the immediate supervision of the powerful administrative system of the departments, and the nomination of the Prefects. He is regarded as the right arm of the Government. M. GOULARD was in M. THIERS' Cabinet, and although he is a member of the Right, his acceptance of office under MACMAHON indicates an accession of strength to the new administration. His immediate policy will undoubtedly be to win over to the MacMahon Government as many as possible of the more conservative adherents of M. THIERS, and for this task he is well fitted.

Work upon the new Post-office has been resumed, and hopes are entertained that it will be completed early in the ensuing year. If it is finished at anything near the estimated cost of $4,000,000, the Government will get the full worth of the money. While little time has been wasted since the edifice was commenced, except in waiting for appropriations, the public are becoming impatient at the delay in its completion. The present Post-office is so entirely inadequate for the public needs, and is so unhealthful for the occupants, that efforts should be made to remove the business to the new building as soon as possible. It is expected the roof will be on the structure by October, and very soon thereafter the lower floors could be ready for the Post-office officials, and they should be given possession without waiting for the completion of the interior of the upper portion, for which there is not the same urgent demand.

The Mexican Border.

The Mexican Border Investigating Commission returned to Washington yesterday, and we now have a trustworthy statement of the condition of affairs along the line of the Rio Grande. Being charged only with the duty of inquiry, and not, as has been erroneously stated, with that of the adjudication of claims against Mexico, the Commissioners have been engaged since January last in traversing the disturbed districts and accumulating the evidence of the numberless outrages committed by Mexican raiders, which they will presently submit to the Government. From the few general facts which they have already given to the public, it is evident that this report must be made the basis of some action upon the part of the Government of the United States to put an immediate end to a state of things which it is a disgrace to us to endure and to Mexico to permit.

The hope which has been hitherto entertained that the reports of the depredations upon the border had been exaggerated must now be abandoned. Everywhere along the line, from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the western boundary of Texas, these Commissioners found society disorganized, and industry paralyzed. Cattle-raising is the chief employment of the Texans near the line, and cattle-stealing has been so remorselessly pursued by the Mexican raiders that the country is almost entirely barren of herds, and it is estimated that 100,000 cattle have been stolen in the past year. The Kickapoo and Lapan Indians have engaged equally with the Mexicans in these depredations, nor have the outrages of either been confined to spoilation of property. Murder is always added to robbery when necessary for the accomplishment of the latter, and it is impossible to estimate the number of persons who have been killed during the numerous forays of these lawless freebooters. Nor have murder and rapine been their only crimes, as women and children, who were carried away as prisoners, and afterward escaped, appeared before the Commissioners to narrate the horrible cruelties to which they had been subjected.

The bare recital of these facts is a condemnation of the forbearance which permitted such things to continue a moment longer than was necessary to concentrate a force sufficient to prevent them. The raid of MACKENZIE can be justified by the doctrine of reprisal, but a resort to this remedy leads immediately to a border war, and in the end will depopulate one of the most valuable pasture regions the nation possesses. What is required is indemnity for the past and security for the future. If the Mexican Government is unable or unwilling to grant either, it is certainly the duty of the United States to make sure of the latter in their own way. No nation can submit to such outrages as these because a neighboring power has not the strength to restrain lawlessness. We presume the Mexican Government would preserve order along the Rio Grande and keep its thieves and murderers at home if it had the means to do so, but because of its weakness we must not submit to spoilation. The Government owes protection to its citizens, and to refuse it in a case so flagrant as that presented by these Commissioners, is to neglect an imperative duty.

It may be urged that any action by our Government will certainly lead to a war with Mexico, and in the end to the destruction of a weak power by a strong one. If such were necessarily the case, it would be a misfortune of the situation, but national self-protection is not an act of war. Mexican citizens caught upon American soil engaged in these outrages can be dealt with as any other robbers and assassins would be. It certainly seems feasible to prevent these raids and punish the marauders; it is but a question of having a sufficient force to perform the duty. It will only be necessary to utterly extirpate two or three of these bands to make these raids so much more dangerous than remunerative that they will not be undertaken. An officer like Gen. DAVIS should be equal to such a task, and the opportunity of doing a national service is not unworthy of the "push" of Gen. SHERIDAN. The public care little for the means, but a demand will speedily spring up which the Government will be unable to ignore, that in some way the border shall be made as secure in the possession of his cattle on the Mexican frontier as the farmer in his crops in the heart of Illinois. There is no desire to threaten the Mexican Government, nor despoil Mexican Territory, but it is expected that our Government, now that it has the facts officially before it, will take measures to render such disgraces impossible in the future, and obtain indemnity for the past.

The Irish Prison System.

Miss CARPENTER'S recent address in this City, on the "Crofton Reform" in the Irish prison system, should be received with attention by the numerous persons throughout the country who are anxious to improve and elevate our prisons. This great reform, though it has taken the name of "Crofton," was, in fact, especially originated by Capt. MACONOCHIE, in a penal colony in Norfolk Island, some thirty years ago. This officer had under his charge some of the most abandoned and desperate convicts that the world has ever known. They were in a remote and solitary island, untouched by the influences of civilization. They had always been governed by the chain and scourge, or by starvation and the musket. They were considered the outlaws of the human race. With the severest and most bloody discipline little could be done with them. One desperate fellow is said to have been chained to a rock for years, his food brought to him as to a wild animal, and no one was able, in the smallest degree, to tame or to rule him.

Capt. MACONOCHIE came to this infernal island, where hope and kindness had never entered, and resolved to attempt a new principle of treatment. His theory was to apply to the convicts the same principles which produce improvement and reformation in every-day life. He resolved to stimulate these desperate wretches by the hope of reward, and that this reward should be in part the mitigation of their sentence. He accordingly framed a careful system of "marks" for good conduct, industry, application, and honest discharge of duty. These marks, when reaching a certain number, were to diminish, in a definite degree, the duration of the sentence. Along with them, small sums of money were paid as wages, which were either given to the convict to cultivate his self-control, or were held as savings for him, that he might have something with which to start in the world. Petty posts of honor were also offered to the ambitious, and in every way the prisoners were brought under the influence of the ordinary motives which affect other people. Any bad conduct, any act of insubordination, any course of laziness or self-indulgence immediately brought its penalty in the loss of "marks," or, in other words, in increasing the duration of imprisonment. The every-day life of the prisoner affected his future, just as it does in the outside world. He no longer felt himself merely a sufferer under a brutal and useless punishment, but he saw that he had his future career somewhat in his own hands. His ambition was aroused, his hopes stimulated, his habits of industry and application cultivated, and a sense of self-respect was infused into his character.

The effects of this system, as well as Capt. MACONOCHIE'S remarkable character, upon these desperate wretches, were wonderful. Convicts who had been the outlaws of humanity became orderly, decent, and industrious men. Great numbers were entirely reformed. The ruffian who had been chained to the rock was appointed to the most responsible place on the island, that of watchman of incoming ships. The whole colony, instead of a "hell on earth," became a decent, industrious, reforming convict settlement. All this most astonishing effort at reform was broken down through the stupidity of the British Government. Capt. MACONOCHIE returned, a disappointed and broken-hearted man, and it was reserved, we believe, for his daughter to set forth, after his death, to the world the features of the most remarkable experiment in the humane treatment of prisoners which had ever been made. Though to this philanthropic effort his own life must have seemed an utter failure, yet the ideas in his system bloomed and bore fruit after his death. And one of the most successful prison managers in England, Mr. now Sir WALTER CROFTON, took up this neglected plan, improved and enlarged its features, and set it to work in the Irish prisons.

CROFTON, it must be remembered, was no sentimentalist. He believed in punishment. He thought that every convict ought to feel at once the penalties of his crime. Accordingly, he would not permit the newly-sentenced prisoner to enter into cheerful associated labor with the other convicts, as had been the custom in the British prisons. He arranged that the first experience of the criminal should be bitter and gloomy. He was placed in solitary confinement, with only bread and water to eat, with no industrial work, and seeing no one but his keeper, whose duty it was to explain to him frequently the principles of the reform upon which he was soon to enter. After some weeks of this bitter solitude he was brought forth among other prisoners to perform associated labor. And there for the first time he can enjoy the benefits of the "mark" system. Each day's conduct determines the duration of his sentence. He knows that by his own industry order, good conduct, and application to his books as well as his work, he can shorten his imprisonment by fully one-third. After this stage of discipline, he goes on to a higher, where more freedom is allowed and wages may be earned, and finally he reaches the highest grade where he and his associates work in the open field without chain, wall, or keeper, and return to barracks at night from which they are at liberty any time to escape. Everything here is intrusted to their honor and their self-control. But they know if they violate their privileges they will be obliged to begin their whole ascent to liberty over again. The concluding stage is where the prisoner is set loose in society, but under police surveillance and required to report, once in a given time, to the public authorities.

This in brief is the "Irish prison system." It has worked as remarkable effects in the Irish prisons as it did on Norfolk Island. It does not, of course, prevent new crime, but it breaks up the great evil of the modern prison system—a tendency to the repetition of crime. It sends forth the convicts substantially reformed men. Under it, in the past few years, the number of convicts of the Irish prisons has fallen off fifty per cent. Who will attempt this great reform in the United States?

The Bar Association and Law Reporting.

Mr. LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, aided by the fellow-members of his Committee on Law Reporting—Messrs. NICOLL, MAN, TAILER, and DA COSTA—have done a good work, and the Bar Association a wise thing, in bringing to public attention the gross abuses connected with law reporting in this State. We have no space even for illustrations of the shameful expense, delays, repetitions, inaccuracies, and confusion which attend the publication of the decisions of the New-York courts. Next in importance to having honest and well-founded decisions is that of causing such decisions to be truly and promptly presented to the attention of the people. No civilized community can afford to allow false and deceptive publications of the judgments of its higher tribunals to circulate among its members. But so long as in this State there were judges who were themselves false, dishonest, and mercenary, it was in vain to call attention to the reports of their decisions. When the Bar Association had brought its campaign against bad judges to a victorious conclusion, it was natural it should next attack the bad methods of reporting what good judges are daily deciding to be the law. We hope every lawyer who has any pride in his profession, and every merchant who desires to know some of the main reasons why so much uncertainty prevails as to his rights, will procure and read a copy of the report of this committee which the Bar Associations has just published. How can there be any certainty in the law, when, as this report shows, decisions are published as decided one way in one report, and another way in another report; when one volume gives the dissenting opinion as the opinion of the court, and another publishes that for law which years ago had been reversed? How can law and justice be cheap when three times as many cases are reported as should be, and some of these cases are reported more than three times over?

No small part of those disgraceful accompaniments of our administration of justice are the legitimate results of the system of electing judges—or rather of that diseased state of the public judgment which made the system of judicial elections possible. If the time shall ever come—and we trust the vote next Fall will bring it near us—when we shall abandon that system which has so long trailed the judicial ermine in the mire of party politics, we shall also abandon that method of reporting which leaves everything at the mercy of speculators. We shall have a stringent law for securing uniform, honest, prompt reporting of so many and no more of the decided cases as are worthy of being printed.

But we refer to this matter in part for the purpose of making a public recognition of the utility of such labor as Mr. DELAFIELD and his committee have performed. We are greatly in fault as a community for making no recognition of the sacrifices of those who devote much of their time to the public service without hope of reward. The members of the Bar have a monopoly of the lucrative practice in the courts, and we have some right to expect them to contribute more than others to improve the administration of justice. The Bar Association has a broad field of honorable usefulness before it, and we may justly call upon its young, as well as its mature, members to unite their efforts for the removal of many grave abuses which still exist. Is it too much to expect that they will do more than they have done hitherto in giving clearness and certainty to the confused language of our statutes? Can they not contrive some way to avoid such needless delays in the trial of cases—such abuses of the right of challenge, and of the use of the plea of insanity, as now exist? If this is too much, can they not devise some effective hint to those judges who never appear until twenty minutes after the hour for opening the courts; who habitually allow cases to go over day after day for frivolous reasons; who sanction long midday delays under the name of ten minutes to lunch; who retain cases month after month before making decisions? The Bar has a duty to itself as well as to the people, the proper discharge of which will impart a vigor, purity, and certainty to the administration of justice which this generation has not witnessed. Let young lawyers of honorable ambition inquire what they can do toward its performance.

Stock Gambling in Vienna.

Speculation in Wall-street is often deprecated, and rightly enough. For, if we put the moral aspects of the case entirely aside, such speculation is unadvisable on the score of its general foolishness. The net result, as we have often shown, is to impoverish the many to enrich the few. "Outside" operators are almost invariably, in practice, victimized by the experts. The process is not much unlike, in this respect, what goes on at a faro-table. Supposing, in both cases, the game to be "square," if you play long enough the "bank" gets all the money. In the case of the faro-table, however, the player sees the whole performance. Whether luck is for or against him the turns are all directly before his eyes. But in stocks, in a rapidly fluctuating market, the outside operator must depend on others, and there is here a temptation which the experienced student of human nature well knows how to appreciate.

The part of worldly wisdom then, again setting aside the moral aspects of the case, would seem to be in getting on what may be called the "inside track"—to be, that is to say, not among the victims, but among the victimizers. If somebody wins, somebody must lose. The point is to be on the side of the former. Now, great and deplorable as stock gambling may be in New-York, it is much worse and more universal in Vienna, and it is made so by systematizing the effort to carry out this idea. In Vienna a broad appeal, so to speak, is made to popular cupidity, and stock gambling is brought home to every man's fireside. It is as if every small trader, salaried clerk, or other person of slender means in New-York, were able to lie down every night to dream sweetly that he, too, may possibly become a Jay Gould, an Uncle Daniel, or some other of the petted children of fortune who gild the records of the Stock Exchange, and light up with roseate glory the dusty ledgers of Broad-street. The Vienna plan is simply this: A Viennese broker who "travels on his skill"—for, paradoxically enough, these experts commonly begin the special dodge in question with little else—advertises to speculate for others on very small sums. In the slenderness of the margins the business is something like the Wall-street device of "puts and calls;" but it goes further and is far more comprehensive. To begin with, you need put up no more than 100 gulden—say fifty dollars. The broker, by getting a great many to invest in small sums, is able to wield a large capital. The money must be distinctly surrendered to him, with the understanding that, while he will use his best judgment to get a profit, it may be entirely lost. His operations are disclosed to six confidential persons, "in a form which prevents any abuse." This means, we suppose, that the operations may be subsequently reviewed, if desired, to test either the broker's good faith or sagacity. The speculations are announced to cover a period of six months—which signifies that in no event will you get back your venture *before* that time. Depositors with the broker—who is also a banker—are allowed interest at ten per cent., and they are permitted, with deposited money, while it still draws interest, to share in the speculations. The drift of this is of course palpable. Still further, the liberal broker is content with but five per cent. of the gross profits. If he makes a million, he takes 50,000; and 950,000 are divided up among the shareholders. An advertisement before us in a Vienna paper refers to a late gain of a million and a quarter by the broker advertising. The immediate result of his and other like proposals is found in half the population of Vienna being given over to this form of gambling; and an occasional lively episode, like that of the other day when failures were counted by hundreds, is a proximate consequence.

The facility secured by this device must plainly be very demoralizing. Great numbers of ignorant people, and of people who are not ignorant, are constantly lured by it to invest their hard-got savings, and repeated losses only whet their appetite for renewed ventures. The venders of lottery-tickets well know that numbers of their customers keep on buying for years without ever drawing a dollar; and this joint stock speculation business must be attended by the same experience. Now and then a lucky hit is made, and this, of course, is given the widest publicity. The manifest consideration that in a game of diamond cut diamond one must still lose what the other gains, has little influence on the masses with whom the taste for gambling, like that for drink, increases with indulgence. Nor does there seem any way to check this particular form of evil. If a man may speculate with thousands, he surely may do so with tens, and even were it practicable to level special ordinances against the practice, they could hardly be so framed as to cover the thousand and one possible tricks of evasion. This "Bourse speculation for the million," as a Vienna journal calls it, is certainly a most insidious and dangerous innovation, and inasmuch as enterprising spirits are pretty certain, sooner or later, to attempt to introduce it in New-York, it might be well to consider betimes how the evils of the system may most judiciously be combatted.

Silk and Oil.

Mr. WISE, the aeronaut, whose letter appeared in THE TIMES of Friday, is evidently in earnest. He really wants to go to Europe in a balloon, and inasmuch as every one else would be glad to have him go, he ought not to stand on the order of his going. He draws a clear distinction between himself and preceding aeronauts who have promised to make the Transatlantic trip, but who failed to keep their promises. The latter always asked for money, either directly or under the pretext of a fee for exhibiting their balloons. Mr. WISE does not ask for money, but will be satisfied with a little linseed-oil, a few yards of silk, and other materials wherewith to build a balloon. Inasmuch as he has devoted his lifetime to the art of ballooning, and is now devoid of silk and linseed-oil, and presumably of precious stones, it is plain that his profession has not been a remunerative one. However, he makes no complaint—not even against faithless Boston, which had proposed to furnish him with a balloon in which to cross the Atlantic, but which finally decided that the investment would not pay. He is cheerful and confident, and promises that he soon as he receives the necessary oil and things, he will set out for Europe or a watery grave.

By all means let us give Mr. WISE the coveted oil, silk, and other ballooning materials. Aeronauts and other people have talked about crossing the ocean in a balloon for the last fifty years, and will doubtless continue the same idle pastime for the next fifty years unless some courageous man makes the attempt and demonstrates either its feasibility or its hopelessness. MR. WISE is the man who is ready to test the matter, and his sublime faith in his success is really touching. It will not cost much to furnish him with what he wants, and future immunity for aeronauts who always are about to be, but never succeed in actually being, drowned in the Atlantic will be thus cheaply purchased.

However willing, or even anxious, the public may be to have Mr. WISE build his balloon and embark in it for Europe, it is not possible that his views as to the feasibility of the aerial route across the Atlantic will be generally accepted. He believes implicitly in certain perpetual atmospheric currents blowing from the westward. We may admit the existence of these currents, and that they are everything which Mr. WISE says they are. Still, all we can expect them to do is to carry a balloon in an easterly direction. That they can be depended upon to land any voyager in any definite latitude is not even pretended. Mr. WISE himself says that his balloon, should it ever start on its Transatlantic voyage, may land him either in Africa or in London. Now, travelers desiring to visit Vienna, for example, might be very well satisfied to take a balloon passage for London, but they would certainly be exceedingly disappointed if they were landed on the shores of Tanganyika. Not only would there be decided difficulties in the way of reaching Vienna from Ujiji before the close of the exhibition, but the travelers thus unexpectedly deposited in Central Africa would be in danger of being mistaken for "*Herald* commissioners," and would incur the indignation of Dr. LIVINGSTONE for their unwarranted intrusion upon his African privacy. Obviously, a line of Transatlantic balloons which could not be sure of landing their passengers within 3,000 miles north or south of their desired haven, would not be regarded with favor.

That the Atlantic can be traversed from east to west by a balloon is highly probable. That Mr. WISE will make the attempt, if we give him oil and silk enough, is also probable; but that such a route would prove any more useful than has the North-west passage, we have no reason whatever to believe.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *World* has seen with envy the delight with which the *Herald* announced the arrest of Mr. O'KELLY, the "commissioner" of the latter journal. Envy has led to emulation, and the *World*, seizing advantage of the fact that an itinerant English athlete was about to visit Spain on a mission which would insure his unpopularity with the Carlists, obtained permission to call him its own "commissioner." It so happened that he was arrested by the Carlists, and the *World*, in high glee over its success, daily blows in the shrillest of tones its triumphant penny-whistle, and calls upon the whole dozen of its readers to take notice that it has an O'Kelly of its own. Never since the day when the *World* office was seized by the Government because of its publication of a forged proclamation, has the *World* been in a position to refer with anything like pride to the arrest of any of its staff. There is no doubt, however, about BRADLAUGH'S arrest, and, as the *World* chooses to call that unsavory person its "commissioner," no one will grudge so cheap a pleasure to a journal which, however poor, is undoubtedly deserving of all sorts of shines of a punitory nature.

If the famous trial of the Claimant should result in sending the *soi disant* Sir ROGER TICHBORNE back to Australia as plain ARTHUR ORTON, he may, perhaps, console himself with the reflection that he is not the first of his name who has cut a figure in the criminal annals of his country. It is recorded of Mr. SAMUEL ORTON, who, on the 14th of January, 1767, had occasion to visit Tyburn in company with one Mr. WILLIAM THORNHILL, that "he attracted much attention by the grandeur with which he was conveyed to the place of execution." Nothing less than a mourning coach would serve his purpose, and there installed "he behaved with great composure," while his associate exhibited great agitation on a cart. Forgery was SAMUEL'S difficulty, as perjury is supposed to be the trouble of his successor. Or if that remembrance fails to soothe the voyage to Sydney, he may seek solace in the remembrance that Mrs. ORTON, of the parish of Little Dalby, in Leicestershire, was the inventor of Stilton cheese. A person with ancestors so variously gifted, must be hard indeed to please if he cannot extract comfort from some of them.

The police, which cannot find a clue to the murderers, or keep ruffians from beating and robbing in the street-cars, has nevertheless proved its efficacy under Mr. MATSELL, by putting a stop to the bathing of small boys from the pier-heads. Mr. MATSELL'S sense of decency is shocked by these shameless boys, and as he no longer makes his living by publishing an indecent paper, he can afford to suppress indecent actions. Now, there is no doubt that where there is a law against bathing from the pier-heads, it ought to be enforced, unless good reasons can be shown to the contrary; but the spectacle of MATSELL prohibiting indecency is something entirely unexpected. There are those—whose sense of decency is not half so keen as that of MATSELL'S—who ask how the street-boys are to bathe, now that policemen watch the piers? If we had bath-houses enough, the problem would be a simple one; but as we have not, would it not have been as well for MATSELL to delay his attack on the boys until the City had to be shamed into furnishing bath-houses?

Boston is indulging in a mild order of self glorification apropos of the completion of some new buildings in the burnt district. In spite of the set-back given by the ashes of the second fire, its newspapers have begun to make comparisons of a very naïve, if not homely, character. "Even the casual observer," remarks the *Advertiser*, "is impressed with the massiveness, the solidity, as well as the elegance of the buildings going up. It is asserted that the city will in the future, as in the past, be distinguished by the finest business architecture in America. There are few buildings in the territory which will not be superior in comparison to those they replace. The buildings destroyed were more substantial in construction than the general class of business structures in New-York, and the new buildings will surpass those of that City in every respect." The sly thrust at New-York is not likely to hurt anybody. We cannot say the same, however, for the unconscious thing contained in that: "On the 1st of January at least five-eighths of the buildings will be rebuilt, and paid for without any new loan, or going to a sister city to borrow a dollar, which speaks well for a city which loaned $25,000,000 for the rebuilding of Chicago. Another encouraging fact is that these new buildings are leased before they are erected, while a large per centage of the new buildings in Chicago are in want of tenants."

The clerks in the San Francisco Office of Records are suspected of having committed an offense which would not be unworthy of the subordinates of TWEED, SWEENY & Co., in their palmy days. A short time since, it appears that the City Recorder applied to the Board of Supervisors for permission to have certified copies made of important records. A committee appointed for the purpose subsequently established the Recorder's books and took a list of those which stood in need of speedy attention. Later on, it was announced that several additional books had been mutilated so badly that they would require to be also copied. The clerks, no doubt, thought they saw a chance to increase their remuneration by adding to the work of the department, and either did the mutilation themselves, or had some hanger-on to do it. A great many reports have been circulated in reference to this matter, some of which were to the effect that the defect in the Recorder's office had been of such a nature that the records would not bear close scrutiny, and, in short, that the mutilation was of a piece with the voucher theft of HAGGERTY.

The Liberal Party.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

The New-York *Tribune* has let fall significant hints lately about "two Republican committees," and not long ago we read the comments of a Southern journal upon the admissions taken by the *Tribune* as "a leading Republican paper." Other expressions might be quoted showing that there is little or nothing left of the "great Liberal Republican organization," and that those who were once identified with it are ready enough to sneak back into the Republican ranks.

There is a disposition in some quarters to welcome the return of the deserters, and there is some danger that the Republican Party, in its forgiveness and forbearance, will overlook the dastardly conduct of those who headed the Liberal revolt twelve months ago. It is not surprising that the Liberals are anxious to get back into decent company; they must be sick by their coalition with the Democracy. On the contrary, they are the victims of reproach from those who were more than zealous at Baltimore in ratifying the work, indorsing the ticket, and taking up the candidates of the Cincinnati Convention. That the Liberals should see the error of their ways and desire to get back to the old fold, is not surprising. But they deliberately followed strange gods, and must suffer the consequences of their own stupid, malice and perversity.

There were many among the ranks and file of the Liberal Party whose defection the Republicans can forgive and forget. They were misled by their leaders, and led astray like sheep. But as for the arch-conspirators in the Liberal revolt, there is no room as yet in the Republican heart for sympathy or forbearance toward them. Never was a political scheme more basely contrived or more utterly unjustifiable. Its moving spirits were actuated solely by motives of a personal character. They allowed their jealousy, spite, and hatred to make them deaf to every party obligation, and blindly unscrupulous in carrying out their schemes. They made the United States Senate the scene—and tried to make it the instrument—of their machinations. They took up time which should have been given to public interests in wickedly attempting to throw unjust suspicion upon the President's personal integrity. They knew that he was the choice of a majority of the people for re-election, and they were determined if possible to blacken his good name and lessen his hold upon popular confidence and esteem. The Liberal leaders kept up the same system of personal attack and defamation toward every man who held a prominent place in the Republican councils. They went forward and formed the closest kind of co-operation with the Democratic Party. Professing in the first place to differ with the Republican Party upon the policy of the National Administration only, the Liberals united with the Democracy in attempting to defeat the Republicans in every State, county, or municipal election. They made their desertion complete, and went beyond the Democracy in their zeal to defeat those whom they had betrayed, and whose name they had the assurance to retain on their standards—the emblems of which had a political conspiracy as ever was attempted.

Now, the Republican Party should be slow in receiving back these men, or in allowing them to return to their former places in the party's ranks. It is true that they were misled, as they deserved to be, and upon their defeat humiliation should have been added to their pain. It has been proved, moreover, that the Republicans do not need their services. If they never come back the party will not suffer any loss of strength. Many of those prominent in the Liberal movement were always ready to make trouble. They never went to a State Convention that they did not succeed in withdraw in case their utmost demands were not acceded to. The Republican Party can certainly say good riddance to the crowd that tried to demoralize the Syracuse Convention. The door should be forever closed upon the crew of so-called Republicans represented by Whitelaw Reid, John Cochrane, Ethan Allen, and others of their kidney. When they left the party it was for the party's good. The Republicans of the Empire State were thereby relieved of a load which they had never carried with honor or comfort.

It is all very well to talk about clemency and forgiveness; it is not strange to hear expediency suggested as a motive for the Republican Party to hold out the promise of welcome to all who desire to come back to its service. But the party should consult its honor and dignity as well as expediency. We should not hold out the slightest inducement to lead the prominent Liberals to believe that their return would be welcome or appreciated. If such renegades see fit to come back and quietly serve among those whom they tried to betray, well and good; they may do as they like about that. But they should also be given to understand that the Republican Party will never admit them to its councils or to share in its honors. They are not wanted; their room is worth more than their company.

WATERING-PLACE NOTES.

The Summer Prospect at Newport—Cottages Not Rented—People Already There and to Arrive.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWPORT, R. I., Saturday, June 14, 1873.

The delightful month of June, with its warm, clear skies, and refreshing southern winds is one of our greatest blessings. The unusually propitious weather of the past four weeks has been favorable to all classes of mechanics, allowing them to complete the new cottages, and finish the alterations and improvements to others. The season, it is thought, will not be as remunerative to many classes of people as the season of '72, which, by the way, was the most brilliant and prosperous that Newport has ever enjoyed. However, we shall have an average Summer, but I fear nothing more, as it is an undeniable fact that we make our statements always from the number of cottages let before the 1st of May. The hotels are no criterion to judge by, and hence we rely upon the number of cottages let for proof of success or failure. Not more than two-thirds of the cottages are rented at this late date, and it is not probable that the close of the season will justify any variation from the present statement. The class who will not derive as much benefit as in years past will be the real estate agents, speculators, and those who have the rental of furnished as well as unfurnished houses, whose owners, for various reasons, are not occupying them. Fortunes have been made by these speculators in real estate, in favored localities, within a few years, and more will be made in the future from the same source. If this class, then, does not reap so bountiful a harvest as they desire, no one will be sorry, and those who visit our cool and refreshing shores will not be the losers on account of it.

A brilliant season for the hotels cannot be noted in this letter, from the convincing fact that it is not time for such news. Cottage life is the principal feature of Newport, hence the daily advent of cottage occupants and the scarcity of hotel visitors. It is an unfortunate fact that not one of our large hotels is within sight of the beach or ocean. Why it is so I cannot tell, but I can assure you it is keenly regretted by the lessees and proprietors, who know their receipts would be far greater than at present. If we had not such excellent localities for hotel sites within a few rods of the briny deep, we would have no reason to find fault; as it is, however, there are many such localities, and it was extensively reported last year that a company of capitalists had seen the practicability of such an enterprise, and were determined at an early day to erect a first-class hotel, overlooking the cliffs, in the vicinity of the popular Cliff Cottage. That was the last of it, and this year not even a rumor prevails of such an enterprise. When Newport hotels can afford such attractions as the hotels of other watering-places in this respect, then, and not till then, will their labor receive remuneration.

Rev. Dr. Potter, of Grace Church, New-York, who owns and occupies an attractive cottage adjoining the residence of Miss Charlotte Cushman, will officiate at All Saints' Chapel during the season. Telegraph offices have been opened at the Ocean, Atlantic, and Perry Houses, and will be a great convenience to the visitors. At the Ocean House office the reports of the transactions in Wall-street are daily given for the benefit of the guests. Both the Redwood and Newport Brass Bands will give evening concerts in Touro Park, and a series of afternoon concerts will also be given by Prof. Frank's orchestra, from Fort Adams, at some designated locality on Bellevue-avenue. The arrangements, however, are not decided upon as yet. F. A. Lane, of Erie notoriety, is domiciled at a modest cottage on High-street. A. B. Stockwell, of Pacific Mail notoriety, early in the Spring rented H. L. Barreda's villa (the finest in the place) for $8,000, which was the largest sum ever asked for the rental of a cottage. However, after his disastrous Wall-street speculations it became currently rumored that he desired to be released from his bargain. He has not been, but I learn that he will not visit Newport, and a lawsuit will in all probability be the result. Mr. Barreda, who is the ex-Peruvian Minister, will occupy his palace himself on account of the above disappointment. Pierre Lorillard is occupying "Fair Lawn," the residence of Levi P. Morton, Esq., who is in Europe on a wedding tour. Henry Lippitt, of Providence, will occupy George Francis Train's magnificent residence near the "Spouting Rock." Judge B. R. Curtis, of Boston, the gentleman who, in some localities, was favorably mentioned in connection with the Russian mission, made vacant by the death of Minister Orr, has rented H. Allen Wright's house on Rhode Island-avenue. The Marquis de Noailles, French Minister, has arrived, and is occupying Dr. Ogden's stone house on Narragansett-avenue. It will be remembered that he spent last Summer with us. Dr. Arnold, of Yonkers, has purchased and improved the Bateman stone house on Spring-street, and has arrived for the season. Gen. R. B. Potter, of New-York, has also arrived, and drives a very stylish span of horses. William B. Clerke, Esq., of New-York, has arrived, and is occupying his cottage (new last Summer) near the "Cliffs." He has recently added to his estate 18,390 feet of land at a cost of $7,000. Sixty men are at work upon Jay Gould's mammoth ferry-boat, formerly the Sound steamer Metropolis, to have her in readiness for use next month. She is intended for the line connecting New-York and Sandy Hook and the New-Jersey Railroad. The Empire State is also being overhauled and put in thorough order to be in readiness in case any accident happens to the Bristol or Providence. For the information of the timid who are about to visit Newport, and who doubtless were frightened at the alleged obstruction of our harbor by the Harbor-master, it may be mentioned that a house has been built on Gull Rock for the shelter of a watchman whose duty it shall be to warn the steamers in foggy weather of dangers ahead. Hall's Band, of Boston, will furnish the music for the Narragansett Steam-ship Company during the season. Mr. Carlyle, the Washington lawyer, has rented a cottage on Bay-street. John G. Heckscher will occupy James Gordon Bennett's newly-purchased house. The following prominent cottagers have arrived since my last: From New-York—Charles G. Tefft, John Bigelow, Hon. J. W. Chandler, Eugene Kettelltas, F. W. Rhinelander, F. M. Smith, J. F. Kernochan, Mrs. C. B. Hosack, Frederic W. Stevens, Mahlon Sands, Mrs. W. W. Wadsworth, George F. Jones, Augustus Whiting, Mrs. M. S. Flagg, Mrs. Charles Morgan, A. H. Lowery, John G. Heckscher, Loring Andrews, Col. A. G. Thorne, Miss C. De Wolfe, E. J. Herrick, Mrs. A. G. Stout, M. Lazarus, John Paine, J. M. Drake, F. A. Abell, Pierre Lorillard, George P. Wetmore, Miss Emily Jones, C. Schlesinger, F. W. Sheldon, R. M. Gibbes, E. A. Post, W. B. Clerke, Mrs. Unsdell, Robert Coates, J. Auchincloss, J. W. Field, Dr. C. F. Heywood, Herman Oelrichs, F. A. Lane, Charles H. Russell, Mrs. J. T. Gilbert, Mrs. Colford Jones, Miss Mary L. Bruen, Frank Squire, John Carter Brown, Earl P. Mason, and William Gammell, from Providence; Gardner Brewer, F. H. Story, R. M. Mason, F. W. Andrews, Henry Sigourney, and Dr. H. De Koven, from Boston; Murray Shipley, from Cincinnati, and H. Morris, from Philadelphia.

CAPE MAY.

The Summer Resort of the Philadelphians and the Baltimoreans—A Busy Season Anticipated.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Friday, June 13, 1873.

What Long Branch is to New-York, Cape May is to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Atlantic City also claims a large share of the patronage of these cities; but the attractions of the Cape are every year becoming better appreciated, and the coming season, it is confidently anticipated, will be an unusually successful one. There will be a larger Southern representation here than at any previous season since the war, many of the wealthy families from that section having engaged cottages for the Summer. The chief attractions of the Cape may be summarized as follows: Excellent sea-bathing, salt-water fishing, yachting, and driving. The air is delightfully cool and agreeable during the day; but to fully enjoy the mornings and evenings overcoats and shawls are indispensable, particularly those suffering from neuralgic affections. The beach is magnificent, and a splendid view of it for miles is obtained from nearly every point. The drive forms one of the chief attractions of the place, and will in a few weeks be a scene of great activity. The tide of travel in this direction has not yet fully set in. But three hotels are now open—Congress Hall, the Atlantic, and West End. The number of arrivals have up to this time been few, but will be daily augmented until about the 1st of July, when the rush is looked for.

As at other watering-places, the cottage system is very popular at Cape May. They are built in all styles, and many of them are exceedingly beautiful. The principal owners are Philadelphians, though a number of wealthy South Jerseymen have Summer residences here. One of the handsomest dwellings on the Cape is the Italian villa of Mr. John B. McCreary, of Philadelphia. Its surroundings are elegant, being in the vicinity of the Stockton House. On the lot adjoining this dwelling Mr. McCreary has erected a new cottage, now in course of completion, which he has rented. It is of very pretty design, the interior being finished in poplar. The next cottage to attract the attention is Mr. George W. Allen's. The lot on which it is built comprises a whole square, and the ground is very handsomely laid out, a large number of beautiful shade-trees adding greatly to the charms of the place. Mr. Thos. H. Whitney, of Glassboro, N. J., owns a very elegant cottage, which cost, with the ground on which it stands, $12,000. He has rented it to Mr. Theodore Cuyler, the well-known lawyer, of Philadelphia, for $2,500. Mr. Cuyler will occupy it for two months at that figure. "Seabrink" Cottage, built for Mr. Richard D. Wood, (now deceased,) of Millville, N. J., is very appropriately named. It stands as close to the beach as it could be erected consistent with safety, the grounds being protected from the sea by a stone wall, which in turn is protected by a row of piling. The location is a beautiful one, a splendid view of the beach being obtained from every room in the house. Gen. Sewell, Superintendent of the West Jersey Railroad, owns two prettily-constructed residences, one of which he rents out. Both are delightfully situated. Adjoining his cottage below the railroad is one erected for Mr. Flood, (now deceased,) and next to this Mr. Frank Furness, architect, of Philadelphia, has a pleasant residence. Mr. George Fryer, Mr. Henry Cary Lee, (well known to the publishing trade of New-York,) Mr. Charles Ferguson, coal-mine superintendent, each have elegant cottages. Mr. Fryer has rented a very handsome dwelling belonging to him for $1,500 for the season. Opposite the Stockton Hotel, Mr. Ed. A. Warne, of Philadelphia, has erected a row of eight beautiful cottages for rental. They are very handsomely ornamented, and each has a pretty door-yard in front. These have all been taken, and some of them are now occupied. One of the most substantial cottages at Cape May belongs to Mrs. Duane. It is not so elaborately ornamented as some of the more costly houses, but is of a far more permanent character than most. Adjoining her residence is that of Mr. Dannenbaum's, Mr. Charles Ferguson's cottage, above mentioned, coming next. The Bookins cottage, now kept as a boarding-house, is the next in order. Above the Stockton is a row of very tasty cottages, the first of which, belonging to Mr. Page, of Philadelphia, cost $25,000. The two adjoining are owned by Mr. R. B. Dobbins. From all of these a delightful view of the ocean is obtained. Among other prominent persons owning or renting cottages here are Col. Smoot, of Washington; Stephen P. M. Tasker, of the firm of Morris, Tasker & Co., Philadelphia; Mr. James C. Hand, Dr. Frank Smith, J. G. Neafie, Thomas Birch, (this gentleman is a son of the celebrated marine painter of that name, now deceased,) and George J. Richardson, all of Philadelphia. Mr. H. B. Tatum also owns a very handsome Summer residence here. It would be impossible in one letter to appropriately mention all the beautiful residences here or name all the owners. Suffice it to say that all of them have an air of elegance about them, and display in their construction a fine appreciation of architectural beauty.

The drives in and around the Cape are very fine. A new drive along the beach has been laid out by the city authorities, and will become popular with visitors. A splendid turnpike extends from the city proper to the steamboat landing, below the light-house, which will also be a favorite resort. The streets are not paved, but have been shelled. These, when broken up and thoroughly mixed with the earth, make an excellent road. The shells are brought from Baltimore, where they are obtained for nothing, the only cost attending being for transportation and handling. When laid down, the actual cost per bushel is about seven cents. Washington and Lafayette streets, the two principal thoroughfares of the city, are occupied mainly by cottages.

It is a subject of considerable surprise to transient visitors here that New-Yorkers do not make more frequent visits to this place, or come in larger numbers. The sea air is invigorating, the bathing unsurpassed by any pleasure point upon the coast, the hotels excellent in every particular, the drives delightful and the society comprising the most refined and cultivated people of the Middle and Southern States. These certainly are great attractions, and just such as would apparently command the attention of New-York people. The only reason assigned for the ignoring of Cape May by pleasure-seekers from the Metropolis is the insufficient traveling accommodations. Previous to and during the early part of the war, the New-York and Philadelphia line of steamers used to stop here on their way to and from New-York, and some 200 people from your City found their way here nightly. Saturday nights particularly large numbers came in this way and spent the Sabbath. Soon after the war began this line was broken up, the steamers being pressed into the Government service, and since that time very few New-Yorkers have visited here. Subsequently an attempt was made to revive these trips, but it failed from some cause or other not generally known. About three years ago the West Jersey Railroad Company constructed the present road from Camden to Cape May. Since it has been in operation it has done a good business, and this year contemplates giving additional facilities to parties residing North. Their efforts will no doubt be fully appreciated, and it does not seem at all improbable that the Philadelphia and Baltimore monopoly of this place will be broken up or interfered with. The rolling-stock of this company has been greatly improved by the addition of a number of new passenger-cars, peculiarly constructed, so as to avoid all inconvenience from dust and furnishing excellent ventilation. Drawing-room-cars, built by the Pullman Car Company, of lighter build, however, than those used for long journeys, will also be put upon the line. It is the intention of the company to run a through-train from New-York to Cape May daily during the season, leaving the Cortlandt-street Ferry of the Pennsylvania road at 12:40, and arriving in Cape May at 6:40 P. M. A fast express-train is now run on Saturdays between the Cape and Camden, which makes no stops at the intervening stations, except for fuel and water.

There will be two or three important events at the Cape this season, one of these being a grand regatta, at the beginning of next month, in which all the owners of yachts here will participate. The prizes offered are said to be costly, and speculation will soon be rife as to who the winner will be. A trip is also to be made by the yachtmen here to Atlantic City some time shortly to enter into a contest with the sailing craft of that popular resort.

The famous Fifth Maryland Regiment and part of the New-Jersey State militia will also encamp here during the season, and their presence cannot fail to draw large numbers of strangers. It is believed many from the northern part of this State, who have never yet visited the Cape, will be present on this occasion. From the foregoing account it is apparent that the coming season will be an unusually prosperous one. The additional facilities now preparing by the West Jersey railroad is a strong indication of largely-increased travel, which result is still further strengthened by the fact that the leading hotels have had a large number of rooms engaged far in advance. The season will be a brilliant one at all events.

DESCRIPTION OF MODOC LAND.

Fairchild's Ranch, with its Immense Herds of Horses and Cattle—The Settlers and the Indians.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEAD-QUARTERS MODOC EXPEDITION,
FAIRCHILD'S RANCH,
Tuesday, June 3, 1873.

Some description of the Modoc country, and of the uses it can be put to, may be acceptable to the world at the present time. Fairchild's Ranch is situated about centrally to the whole region heretofore claimed and inhabited by the various Modoc bands, for an Indian tribe in this region consists of scattered neighborhoods, or clans, having family relations and local ties, and speaking one language, and owning an allegiance to one head chief. These small bands may reside ten or fifteen miles apart, and will be designated by the name of the locality they inhabit. The Modoc land is especially valuable to them, because the lakes and streams existing in it possess most remarkable fisheries. Salmon, trout, suckers, and chubs offer them easy chances for subsistence, for they catch and dry them in immense quantity, as well as use them when freshly caught. The abundance of trout at the present time may be realized from the fact that Bob. Whittle, whose name has been familiar to newspaper readers during the progress of Modoc difficulties, lately brought over from his ferry on Klamath River, about fifteen miles distant, sixty pounds of fish that he said he caught the preceding afternoon, and which offered an agreeable variety to our usual camp rations. There is also good hunting to be found through their country and in the mountain ranges adjoining it. Their land proper seems to have been not more than a strip one hundred miles east and west, and one-third that width from north to south.

It is fated that soon this region shall no more know a Modoc, except that perhaps a few of them may remain, who have become domesticated with the families of the settlers, and I propose to show what may be expected to follow them. This interior country will only be sparsely settled for a long time, if ever, and its capacity for grazing, for which it is especially adapted, is limited, because the grass which flourishes here is scant and is already showing the effect of the numerous herds upon it by a decrease in quantity each year. I have inquired the number of cattle that subsist upon it at present, and only common arithmetic is necessary to show that the grass is being eaten out, and commences to fail, when not more than 12,000 head of horses and cattle feed over 1,250,000 acres of land. Such is indeed the case, for the hills are rocky, and hills and plains are covered with sage-brush, greasewood, and occasional gooseberry and other bushes, so that the grass, though very nutritious, is scanty and soon grows more scant as stock ranges over hills and plains.

There are occasional places where springs and streams offer the means to irrigate a considerable space, and however dusty and sandy the land may be, it will produce rarely when irrigation can be used to provoke the virtues of the soil to be prolific. One of these places is Ball's Ranch, at the foot of the mountains, where a thousand acres of beautiful meadow once afforded a favorite place for Modoc resort. All along the foot of the mountains places are to be found of like character, but not often so valuable as that. We then traverse the dusty, sage-brush plain for twenty miles, and, crossing a range of hills, come into a sort of valley, watered by a succession of springs, and separated from Little Klamath Lake by another range of hills. In this valley, at succession of small intervals, are located the ranches of Dorris, Fairchild, and Van Bremer, which have been historic during the campaign. We come first to Dorris', watered by a stream of warm water that flows from under the hill, and can be made useful to water a large space that now glories in all the desolation that sage-brush can lend to it. Dorris is an old bachelor; his domain is fenced in heterogeneously with picket fence in one place and rails in another, and stone fences are erected on the rocky ridges that rise on either side. Dorris has over 1,000 head of cattle and a large band of horses. We come next to Fairchild's, which is the best place in the whole Modoc country, for many reasons, and five miles south-east of there, under the shadow of a lofty pyramidal butte, which bears the name of Van Bremer's Mountain, lies Van Bremer's Ranch. There are three brothers of that name, who own a good ranch, have fair improvements, and several hundred head of cattle and a fair band of horses. Willow Creek runs through the place, and offers chance for irrigation. What the result of irrigation will be I cannot say, because that depends as much on the climate as the soil and the chances for irrigation, and this is a country where frosts occur nearly every month of the year. We only came down a short part of the distance we climbed in crossing the mountains, and I venture to guess that this interior region has an altitude of over 5,000 feet. It is not, therefore, a country for exotics, and it is not exactly the field for fancy gardening; but wheat, oats, and barley would be apt to pay well for all labor bestowed upon them.

John Fairchild came to Northern California over twenty years ago, made something at mining and butchering, and took a ranch at the foot of the mountains on the east side and commenced stock raising. When he undertook to make this a business he arranged with the Modocs to do it to their satisfaction, and by a regular trade purchased the privilege of them. Then, as his herds increased and needed more room, he discovered the advantage of this location; he made another trade, and about thirteen years ago took possession, with their leave, of what is now known as Fairchild's Ranch, where he kept herders with his stock. He understands human nature well, even the Indian aspects of it, and soon got to be on good reliable terms with them. He carried out all his agreements faithfully, and they did as well by him. In fact the Indians came to have confidence in him, and often came to him for advice. I believe it is conceded by the settlers that Capt. Jack has treated most of them honorably in the past, especially so when they have recognized and humored his claim to control the soil, and have given him some consideration for the privilege of location and settlement. It is very probable that this course, while the precedent and politic one for them to pursue under the circumstances, has caused the Modocs to be more arrogant in their claims and more stubborn in resisting the orders of the Government. They have estimated their importance by the consideration paid them by these settlers, and after being treated so long as natural lords of the soil, they were the less disposed to tamely submit to the rules of the Indian Department and accept the tame and subservient life that awaited them on the reservation.

Fairchild was preparing to make a comfortable home for his family here, and built a good, hewn-log house, and contracted for the erection of a large barn and sheds. He had planted out a young orchard and vineyard, and was putting things in a comfortable, home-looking way, when the Modoc war commenced. To-day his family lives in Yreka, his house and premises are haunted by teamsters and packers, speculators and newspaper reporters, and are fast becoming dilapidated. Infantry camp in his young vineyard, and cavalry horses have trampled down his young apple, pear, and peach trees. My estimate of Fairchild as a man is, that he has rare judgment and tact, and is thoroughly honest and reliable, and has done all that was in his power to aid the operations of the Government, and has often given advice that would, if taken, have saved much valuable life and other loss.

As his motives have been questioned by some, I have done him that justice, and my opinion is shared by those in command. I proceed now to continue the description of Fairchild's ranch and property, for it serves to give a good idea of the uses of this country and the life led in it. He has four sections of land, purchased from Government, at this spot, which covers the rare springs that gush out at the foot of the bluff, and furnish water enough to make a beautiful stream, well stocked with trout. It can also be used to water a thousand acres of land. A large tract is fenced, by running stone walls along the ridges and down their slopes and making the rest of the cross fences with rails, hauled from a timbered mountain, about eight miles distant. In that manner thousands of acres are inclosed when necessary.

About three miles east, over an intervening ridge, lies Little Klamath Lake, and along this lake Fairchild has claimed for purchase, under the Swamp Land act of California, a large amount of wet and overflowed land, said to be equal to ten thousand acres, part of which is excellent natural meadow, and he cuts all the hay he can need off some of it that is under fence.

What use he has for all this land may be understood when I add that he owns between five and six hundred head of horses, one-half of them being brood mares, and claims cattle almost upon a thousand hills. His stock of cattle is variously estimated at from 3,500 to 5,000 head, and his calves this year will number about 1,300. At that rate of increase he will soon want all the land that adjoins him. He says that when this Indian trouble is all definitely settled, this will be the great sheep range. His cattle are not especially of good stock, for some of the old Spanish element exists in them. They appear in good order, and it is a peculiarity of this country, that, while the Winters are cold and see frequent snow-falls, stock still subsists without being fed, though there are occasional years when they might suffer.

Fairchild pays considerable attention to the breeding of horses; he has several fine stallions running with his herds, and keeps very carefully in the corral, near the house, an imported jack that stands over fifteen hands high, and cost $2,000 in gold. This ranch furnishes magnificent mules of grand size and they bring a corresponding price. Many of the mares are of the hardy, half-Spanish stock that commands a fair price, and are especially valuable in such a rough and mountainous country. The beef cattle, when in good order, are driven off to market. In former times stock was driven north, but that region now has an abundant supply of its own and the fat droves have to go south toward Sacramento. There is some especial charm about this ranch life, and, with all the discouragements of soil and climate, the vaquero is a wild rover, happy as a wild-man can be, riding on the full lope, swinging his lasso, and when the time comes, using it with wonderful dexterity. We had a specimen of that the other day when the camp wanted a supply of beef. Some of the herd was driven up, and the capture of the brute selected for slaughter was watched with interest from head-quarters. The lassoing of the steer was easy work, and the interest centered in the struggle that followed between the horse-man and his prize. It requires skill, strength, and a good horse to accomplish the subjugation of one of these wild cattle. It must not be supposed that the cattle and horses in this place are tame and gentle. A few horses are kept gentle enough to use, but many of the mares and colts have never known halter or bridle, much less been broken to ride. That is an after-work necessary to prepare the animal for market, and calls for the highest art of the vaquero.

Looking out from where I write, there is not a beautiful feature of the landscape—not a thing in view to please the eye or charm the sense. No stretch of fancy can coax anticipation out of what I see, or pledge to-morrow for any coming pleasure, unless you were the herder whose life is in the saddle, or the rancher who loves to eye his herds. Mount the hill that rises abruptly to the west, and you can see the snowy mountains, Shasta and McLaughlin, and the great range they stand as pinnacles upon. All around are mountain ranges rising and leading the eye off with them, and eastward, looking over the lesser ridge, the waters of Little Klamath Lake hold the eye awhile with a symptom of delight. You could look down on the camp and speculate on the chances of Modoc war awhile, and could moralize on its past results.

This is a region where the winds are let loose and sweep the sage plains and hills with most constant and uncomfortable power. If it was otherwise a paradise, this wind, which blows with ceaseless malice, would lend it endless discomfort and make it untenable, for it is chill and dreary as death, and brings the odor of the wild sage and clouds of alkali dust to remind us that it is king of the desolation they represent. It is only fair, perhaps, to add that the oldest inhabitant asserts that this is an unprecedented spell of weather, but that was always his way of getting out of difficulties, in better countries than this.

Fairchild's place is haunted by a half goblin, half sprite, in the person of a Hoopau Valley Indian boy, about sixteen years old, who was picked up by the proprietor some years ago, and has been living among his horses and cattle ever since. Paxsie, as they call him, wears such clothes as fortune sends him. He has never accomplished much in the way of growth, and the mantles that fall on him are generally worn out beforehand, and overcome him prodigiously. His trousers are festooned about his heels; his boots are run over, and being four sizes too large for him, make a clatter as he shuffles them along; his shirt bears strict relations to his other outfit, and whatever color the whole may have been is now disguised by dirt. But Paxsie has his uses; give him a silver quarter and he understands you, speak to him kindly and he is your friend. The Frenchman who has invaded this desolation with his big tent, and started a head-quarters restaurant, has hired Paxsie for his scullion, and the goblin comes to me with countenance lighted by ambition and says, "Me now waiter in a hotel. Me get $30 a month. Me big Ingin." He is on the high road to fortune, and he certainly magnifies his office.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

MISS NEILSON'S LEAVE-TAKING.

The performance at Booth's Theatre, on Saturday evening, terminated the season at that house, and also closed the engagement of Miss Neilson. "As You Like It" was the *pièce de résistance* of the night, but the immense audience which filled the place enjoyed a supplementary treat in shape of the farce of "A Regular Fix," in which Mr. Sothern appeared out of compliment to the *bénéficiaire*. After the curtain had fallen upon the last scene of "As You Like It," Miss Neilson responded to the demands of the spectators for a speech, as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The moment has arrived when I must say that sad word, "Farewell!" Though I have the fond anticipation of meeting kind faces at home, even this thought cannot pluck the sting of parting from the many dear friends I have found during my short stay in your great country.

I desire to express my warm thanks to Mr. Sothern and all the ladies and gentlemen for their great kindness in playing for me this evening. I feel it a very high compliment from so great an artist as Mr. Sothern, whom I am proud to call my friend and fellow-countryman.

And now, dear friends, good night and good-bye. My heart is too full to express my gratitude for all the kindness and hospitality I have received in this country, both professionally and socially; and if I fail in words, believe me it is not from any want of feeling, but from the depth of it. An ocean will soon divide us for a time, but let me say again, with *Juliet*, "Stay but a little, I will come again."

Miss Neilson was summoned to the footlights four times after these remarks, and then the performance progressed.

The Westfield Murderer Declared Sane.

Drs. Godding and Eastman, the medical commission appointed to examine into the mental condition of Albert H. Smith, the Westfield murderer, reported to the Governor and Council of Massachusetts, on Saturday afternoon. They state that from the evidence which they obtained, and from a personal examination, they find that Smith is now sane, and possessed of fair intelligence, and that he was so when the murder was committed, but under the sway of controlling passion, and with a low development of the moral sense, which, in their opinion, commended him to Executive clemency. The experts made no detailed report, but stated that they had memoranda of facts elicited in the investigation which would be produced if necessary. The Council voted unanimously not to commute the sentence, and Smith will accordingly be hanged on the 27th of June.

GENERAL NOTES.

Mrs. James Ice was killed by lightning in Kentucky last week.

Hereafter Connecticut milkmen will sell by wine measure.

Seven members of one family in Greenville, R. I., have died since February, 1871.

Gen. John S. (Cerro Gordo) Williams is a Democratic candidate for the Legislature of Kentucky.

Massachusetts has nineteen cities now, the last Legislature having granted three new charters.

The hyphenated concerns have been increased by one more—the Florence (Ala.) *Times Journal*.

Mrs. Partington says that there is no blessin' like that of health, particularly when you 're ill.

Farmers in the Connecticut Valley are making more extensive arrangements than ever for raising tobacco.

A man has recently killed twenty-six wolves in Grant County, Wisconsin, and gets $10 bounty on each one of them.

Fire-engines have now the right of way in the streets of Boston, and one of the papers says, now give us the engines.

The masters of all the subordinate granges in Tennessee are to meet in Humboldt on the 2d of July to organize a State Grange.

Watermelons are selling in Key West at twenty cents each, and with the gaunt spectre of cholera hovering over the place all the time.

A Vermont paper speaks of the four Summer months. We might have expected that from Minnesota, but in staid Vermont never.

The Boston *Transcript* advises that the captured Modocs be sent to Vienna, and suggests that they would fill a good deal of empty space.

The Supervisors of Wapello County, Iowa, have returned to Congressman Walden $339 50, which he recently sent to them out of his back pay.

A widow in Maine has lately worked out her tax on the highway, and the surveyor said she did her work better than any man in the town.

The people of Martin County, Indiana, are agitated over the elopement of a Catholic priest with the young daughter of a prominent citizen.

The latest New-Orleans papers received mention the alarming illness of ex-Gov. John B. Weller, and say that his death was momentarily expected.

Amherst College boys are now liable to a fine of $1 for every unexcused absence from college exercises, and for ten such absences they may be expelled.

The Canadian Government has just sold the steamer Rescue, which it purchased at the time of the Fenian raid in 1868, and fitted for lake defense.

The Pennsylvania Democratic Committee will meet in Philadelphia Thursday, to decide upon the time and place for the State Nominating Convention.

A Florida paper praises the singing frogs, one of that State's peculiarities, which "sing like a guinea fowl, and when they strike up a chorus are quite musical."

The sprightly Boston *Transcript* asks: "If a Miss is as good as a mile, how good is a Mrs.?" If she is a widow, she will be good for a league under almost any circumstances.

At a recent woman's meeting in a San Francisco public hall, the lady in the chair requested the audience not to make quite so much noise in their applause, "as it would scare the horses in the stable below."

The Newport (R. I.) *News*, which is now in its twenty-eighth year, has put on a new and neater dress, and promises to make itself still more necessary to the people of Newport.

The necessary legislation having already been had, Texas will elect on the first Tuesday in December next a full State ticket, both Houses of its Legislature, and many minor officers.

A Boston paper asserts that more men have been arrested for drunkenness in that city since the new Prohibitory law went into "effect" than ever before in the same length of time.

One of the Ohio "Liberals" who have been sued for the value of fire-works furnished in the last Presidential campaign, intimates that the fire-works were spoiled by the tidal-wave.

One Maine estimate is to the effect that on the first ballot in the Republican State Convention Dingley will have 572 votes for the nomination for Governor, and Kent and Stone 807 votes between them.

A Delaware paper commends a barber in its locality "to the patronage of every one who prefers merit to arrogance and considers that modest worth should be rewarded." And that of a barber!

Democratic papers in Louisiana seem to be very much disturbed by suspicions respecting the relations of Gen. Dick Taylor to the powers that be, and especially respecting his feelings toward Gov. Kellogg.

Eleven Yale students, who had been out serenading a boarding school, were arrested by the New-Haven police one night last week. And the charming pupils in the boarding school had left for their homes the day before.

A Newfoundland dog, in Portland, Me., which was pestered by a small dog, endured the infliction for a while, and then took the cur in his teeth and held him under water in Back Cove until he was drowned.

Mr. Motley on Anglo-American Literary Relations.

At the annual dinner of the Literary Fund, given in London on May 28, Hon. J. L. Motley, in response to the toast of "American Literature," said: "I can scarcely find fitting words to express my gratitude for the warm and genial manner in which the toast of 'American Literature' has been received by this distinguished assembly. I wish that the honor of responding to it had been placed in worthier hands. Two at least of our most eminent men of letters, I thought, were in England or near it—one, that most original, subtle, poetical, and graceful of thinkers and essayists, Mr. Emerson; the other, one of our most distinguished poets and prose writers, second to none in the highest spheres of imagination and humor, Mr. Lowell. I had hoped to meet them both, but I look in vain for their friendly and familiar faces. In their absence, I venture to return thanks most sincerely, but briefly, for the elegant and sympathetic words with which the distinguished prelate has spoken of our literature. I do so in behalf of the eminent poets and prose writers in every department of literature and science, many of whose names tremble on my lips, but the long roll-call of which I will not enumerate, who are the living illustrations of our literature, and who, it is a gratification to know, are almost as familiar and highly appreciated in the old land of our forefathers as they are at home. But I, for one, like to consider them all as fellow-citizens in the great English-speaking republic of letters—where all are brothers, not strangers to each other. And, as an illustration of this, I believe that it is not long since one of our famous poets, whose exquisite works are familiar in every palace and every cottage all over the world where the English language is spoken—Mr. Longfellow—was recently requested to preside at one of your meetings. I can produce nothing new on that great subject which seems the inevitable one for an American on such an occasion as this, the international bond of a common language, a common literature, and centuries of common history and tradition, which connects those two great nations, the United Empire and the United Republic. May the shadows of both never grow less, and may that international bond strengthen its links every year! What is the first hallowed spot in the transatlantic pilgrimage of every true American? What is the true Mecca of his heart? Not the hoary tombs of the Pharaohs and the 100-gated cities of the Nile. Not the Acropolis and the Parthenon, the Plains of Marathon, the Pass of Thermopylæ, thrilling as they are with heroic and patriotic emotion; not the Forum and the Coliseum, and the triumphal arches of Rome. No; the pious pilgrim from the far West seeks a sequestered, old-fashioned little town in the heart of the most delicious rural scenery that even old England can boast; he walks up a quiet, drowsy, almost noiseless street, with quaint old houses, half brick, half timber, hardly changed of aspect since they looked out on the Wars of the Roses; he comes to an ancient ivy-mantled tower hard by a placid silvery stream on which a swan is ever sailing; he passes through a pleached alley into the Gothic gateway of the little church and bends in reverence before a solitary tomb; for in that tomb repose the ashes of Shakespeare. We claim our share in every atom of that consecrated dust. Our forefathers who first planted the seeds of a noble civilization in New-England and Virginia were contemporaries and countrymen of the Swan of Avon. So long as we all have an undivided birthright in that sublimest of human intellects, and can enjoy as none others can those unrivaled masterpieces, Americans and Englishmen can never be quite foreigners to each other, though seas between as broad have rolled since the day when that precious dust wore human clothing. And what is the next resting-place in our pilgrim's progress—the pilgrim of Outremer? Surely, that stately and beautiful pile which we have all seen in our dreams long before we looked upon it with the eyes of flesh—time-honored Westminster Abbey! I can imagine no purer intellectual pleasure for an American than when he first wanders through those storied aisles, especially if he have the privilege, which many of our countrymen have enjoyed, of being guided there by the hand of one whose exquisite urbanity and kindliness are fit companions to his learning and his intellect, the successor of the ancient Abbots, the historian of the Abbey, the present distinguished Dean of Westminster, to whom we have listened with such pleasure to-night. And it will be in the Poet's Corner that we shall ever linger the longest. Those statues, busts, and mural inscriptions are prouder trophies than all the banners from the most ensanguined battle-fields that the valor of England has ever won. And with what a wealth of intellect is that nation endowed which, after the centuries of immortal names already enshrined there, has had the proud although most melancholy honor of adding in one decade—scarcely more than ten years—the names of Macaulay and Grote, Dickens, Thackeray, and Lytton! They are our cotemporaries, not our countrymen; but we cannot afford to resign our claim to some portion of their glory as illustrations of our common language. And I would fain believe that you take a fraternal interest in the fame of those whom we, too, have lost, and who were our especial garland—Washington Irving, Fenimore Cooper, Everett, Hawthorne, and Prescott. But I have trespassed far longer upon your attention than I meant to do when I rose, and I shall therefore only once more thank you for the great kindness with which you have received the toast of the Literature of the United States.

The Supply Bill—Card from Mr. O'Donnell.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The unusual circumstance of the Annual Supply bill, which in the aggregate appropriates millions of dollars from the public treasury, being allowed to remain in the custody of an officer of the Assembly for twelve days unsigned by the presiding officer, without whose certificate of its passage it would fail to become a law, with the comments of the Press thereon, will justify me in this communication.

The bill being properly engrossed, I declined to send it to New-York to obtain the presiding officer's signature, for the reason that I was unwilling to trust so important a bill out of my custody at Albany. Some days after, in reply to a telegram, I also declined to print the bill to send to the different members of the Conference Committees, they having left for their respective homes, for the reason that I had no authority either to print or to send out a bill, without the signature of the proper authorities which would make it a law. Nor had any members of the committees, or any other person, any authority to change or alter in any manner the bill as it passed, either to correct their own errors or of any other persons, even if such errors were to be found. The assumption of such a power, and its exercise after the functions of the Legislature had expired, would be very dangerous, and a clear violation of the fundamental law. If errors are made at the clerk's desk in engrossing a bill after a report from a Conference Committee to the House, they are easily detected. The report of the committee is always in writing, and is transcribed upon the journal. The original report goes with the bill first to the Speaker, and then to the Governor. The Speaker may compare the bill with the written report of the Conference Committee, before being signed, if he deems it necessary. The Governor is supposed in important bills to perform a similar duty. If the bill agrees with the written report no person can change it. The acceptance of the report by the Legislature, being a legislative act, no power can change or alter it but the Legislature. The duty of the Clerk was to see the bill correctly engrossed at once, ready for the signature of the Speaker. The duty was faithfully performed. That bill has become a law by the signature of the officers of both Houses, and has been approved by the Governor.

In the interests of good government, and for the reputation of all who may be interested, I trust that hereafter no bill of such vast importance will be permitted, under any pretence, to remain in the custody of any person after the Legislature has adjourned except the Governor of the State. If for any cause a bill may be kept in the possession of an officer of the Legislature for twelve days, it may be kept for an indefinite time. The opportunity thus given to fraudulently change the bill and accompanying message, so as to make both agree, ought not to be allowed under any circumstances. The fact that this bill has been kept locked up in the Assembly safe, and has not been tampered with, gives no assurance for the future. The confidence reposed by the people in the integrity of the officers of the last Assembly ought not to be used to establish a dangerous precedent. Every bill which passes the Legislature should be carried to the Executive Chamber with the least possible delay.

J. O'DONNELL.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 14, 1873.

The Cholera Cases in Nashville—A Physician's Statement.

The following is a copy of a letter sent on the 10th inst. by a prominent physician of Nashville, Tenn., to a brother practitioner in Louisville, and relates to the type of cholera existing in the former city:

We have a malignant form of cholera-morbus in our city, a species of cholera equally as violent and uncontrollable as if imported from Asia. The disease made its appearance without any previous warning, in the old locality known as the Wilson Spring neighborhood, a hot-bed for all epidemics that reach Nashville. As yet it is not epidemic. Our city is in a good condition to diffuse the malaria, but it is mainly confined to the southern portion. Violent vomiting is generally its commencement, soon followed by copious liquid evacuations. In the first cases that appeared, the matter thrown up contained bile, as also the first and second evacuations, but it soon changes to a colorless rice-watery discharge, and after two or three evacuations the patient collapses and is urged rapidly to dissolution. In what we call the collapsed state it might be termed a congestive state. There is not shrunken skin, the general blueness, nor the extremely emaciated form of the cholera subject of 1866. I have not witnessed in the present malignant form of cholera that cadaverous, that pinched-up appearance of an Asiatic cholera corpse. In almost all of the fatal cases to the 7th inst. the exciting cause of the same was traceable to a hearty meal of new this year's vegetables. In a meeting we compared notes, and almost every fatal case was traced back to imprudence of our new vegetables. Hence I still hold out that we have a severe malignant form of cholera morbus in our midst. I will here state that, when the patient is reached in time, the disease yields to medical treatment, at least most of the cases terminate favorably when taken in time, and the sequel of the present form of cholera promises quicker reaction and fewer relapses. I am confident that vegetable provisions this year are the cause of the early breaking out of the cholera. I certainly looked for it this year after the dispersion of the masses from the Vienna exposition, but we have a very severe prelude here now. Our city to the day of the onset of this terrible scourge was extremely healthy, but excessively filthy. From late developments we may look for epidemic dysentery to follow the track of the present cholera. J. S.

An Enoch Arden Case Reversed.

A letter from Des Moines, Iowa, to the Chicago *Journal* gives the following interesting bit of romance in real life:

"George E. Henderson left Ottumwa in the Spring of 1867 to cross the plains to California, and was captured by the Snakes and Shoshone Indians. He was taken by them down into New-Mexico, and has there been held by them since. He married an Indian woman while with the Indians, and she assisted him in escaping, and persisted in coming home with him. He has a wife, to whom he was married but a short time before he went away, a mother, brother, and sister, residing near Ottumwa. His father was killed at Gettysburg. The family had given him up for dead, and the meeting on his arrival at home, a few days ago, was quite affecting. The mother recognized him as he stepped through the gate at the front door-yard, though he was dressed in the Indian costume and bronzed to nearly the color of a savage. He is now forty-two years old, six feet one inch in height, and as straight as an arrow. The Indian wife seems devoted to him, but freely and fully recognizes the just rights of his first wife who has so long mourned her husband as dead, and surrenders all her claims upon him in behalf of the white woman."

Comparative Value of Foods.

F. E. Smith & Co., Atlantic Flour Mills, Brooklyn, manufacturers of crushed white wheat, have recently published a pamphlet, which they offer to send free to all who take the trouble to write for it, setting forth the value of wheat, the true way to use it, &c. Also, statements of scientific men, and an interesting table showing the chemical value of about seventy-five articles of food in common use, as compared with wheat—a subject which should be better generally understood.—*Exchange.*

FITZ-GREENE HALLECK once said he wished he could lie in the lap of a rainbow and read Campbell. More favored than he are the ladies of to-day, for, if they wish faultless garments, by using the "Domestic" Paper Patterns manufactured by the "Domestic S. M. Co.," Union-square, New-York, the realization of their wishes is assured.—*Advertisement.*

An elegant toilet article is to be found in Lyon's Tooth Tablets. Perfectly safe and harmless.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Cooking Extracts ARE THE BEST.—*Advertisement.*

A Reinforcement Demanded.

When the system begins to wilt under the effects of the first "heated term," it is obvious that it ought to be reinforced and sustained by wholesome stimulation. To resort to the adulterated liquors of commerce in such a crisis, as too many do, is the height of infatuated folly. All such fiery stimulants have a sting. After the first effect has passed away, that sting is felt. The reaction is terrible. The prostration of body and mind which ensues is more complete than before. But the operation of a medical tonic like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, in which extracts of the rarest remedial herbs and roots are blended with the spirituous essence of rye, pure and undefiled, is very different. No unpleasant reaction follows its use. It is a permanent, a perpetual invigorant, and there is no phase of debility, indigestion, biliousness, nervousness, or intermittent fever which it will not speedily cure.

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MARRIED.

BENEDICT—MONTGOMERY.—In Danbury, Conn., on Wednesday, June 11, by Rev. I. N. Hill, assisted by Rev. J. L. Peck, EDGAR A. BENEDICT to MARY MONTGOMERY, youngest daughter of George Andrews, Esq., all of Danbury. No cards.

VAN WAGENEN—BATHGATE.—On Thursday, June 12, at the residence of the bride's father, Newark, N. J., by Rev. Chas. T. Haley, EDWARD A. VAN WAGENEN to EMMA J., youngest daughter of Jas. B. Bathgate.

WHITE—BRINCKERHOFF.—On Thursday, June 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, in this City, by Rev. S. D. Alexander, D.D., ROSS WHITE to EDITH A., youngest daughter of A. B. Brinckerhoff.

DIED.

BAILEY.—At Milan, Italy, April 21, MAGGIE S., youngest daughter of Rear Admiral Theodorus Bailey, United States Navy.
Funeral services at Chapel, Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, June 17, at 4 P. M.

BOGERT.—On Sunday morning, CHARLES LUDLOW, youngest son of Henry K. Bogert, in his 40th year.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday morning, at 9:30 o'clock, at Calvary Church, 4th-av., corner 21st-st.

BLAUVELT.—On Saturday, after a long illness, ROWENA, wife of Charles F. Blauvelt, and daughter of the late James Wotherspoon.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Wm. A. Miles, No. 242 East 15th-st., on Monday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock.

HOFFMAN.—At his residence, No. 13 West 13th-st., in the City of New-York, on Thursday, 12th inst., PHILIP ROOSES HOFFMAN, formerly of Baltimore.
The remains will be taken to that city for interment.
☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

OLIVER.—On Saturday, the 14th inst., LEANDER L. OLIVER, aged 45 years.
Friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 271 West 22d-st. Will be taken to Boston for interment.

PATTON.—At Albany, N. Y., on the 15th inst., JOHN R. PATTON, in the 20th year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 751 Broadway, Albany, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

PETTIBONE.—On Sunday morning, June 15, HIRAM A. PETTIBONE, in the 69th year of his age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 175 Bergen-st., Brooklyn, Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 3 P. M.

SHANDLEY.—On Sunday, at 6 P. M., JULIA M., daughter of Police Justice Edward J. Shandley.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SNYDER.—Suddenly, at New-Haven, Conn., on the 13th inst., ELIZABETH ELLIOTT, wife of Mathias Snyder, of this City, and daughter of the late John L. Hiltman, aged 21 years.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Henry Snyder, No. 104 West 49th-st., on Monday, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

VAIL.—In Albany, on the 14th June, at the residence of his grandfather, J. P. Sanford, GEORGE, eldest child of Rev. Richard P. H. and Mary S. Vail, of Waterford, N. Y., in the 3d year of his age.
Funeral from the parsonage of the Presbyterian Church in Waterford at 10:30 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, 17th inst.

WESTCOTT.—In Brooklyn, June 13, WILLIAM B. WESTCOTT, in the 66th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 120 Hoyt-st., on Monday, June 16, at 10 A. M.

WILSON.—In Philadelphia, on Saturday, June 14, KATE HEATON, wife of Rev. J. D. Wilson, of Pittsburg, and daughter of the late John H. Offley.
☞ Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The market at the Exchange during the past week, although no sales of special interest have been consummated, has been rather more active, the total value of City real estate sold for the week ending with Saturday, June 14, reaching the sum of $2[illegible],16[illegible], as against $1[illegible],785, the figures for the week ending with Saturday, June 7. No business was transacted at the Exchange on Saturday.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 9, J. Cole sold real estate located in that city to the value of $43,600.

In the matter of suburban auctions business continues brisk, and during the week country property has been disposed of as follows, without reference to the sales of Saturday last, reports concerning which will appear to-morrow: Monday, June 9, at Bayonne City, N. J., 101 lots sold by Jere. Johnson, Jr., and J. M. Gibson for $57,302. Tuesday, June 10, at Great Neck, Long Island, 289 lots sold by Johnson for $41,580. Same day, at Newark, N. J., 44 plots sold by O. H. Pierson & Co. for $16,838. Same day, at Bellville, N. J., 15 lots sold by Hugh N. Camp for $10,114. Same day, at Chatham, N. J., a farm of 106½ acres sold by Monaghan & Co. for $17,9[illegible]. Same day, at Jersey City, eighty lots, located at Greenville, sold by J. M. Gibson for $22,2[illegible]. Wednesday, June 11, at Newark, N. J., property belonging to the Vaché estate, sold by Johnson & Gibson to the value of about $15,000. This sale was reported at a much larger amount, but we have since been informed that the above figures are about correct. Thursday, June 12, at Marion, N. J., eighty-eight lots and eight cottages sold by Johnson & Gibson for $78,180. Same day, at Springfield, N. J., 121 lots sold by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro. for $13,[illegible]. Same day, at Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, a house and twenty-one acres of land, located at Northfield, Richmond County, sold by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. for $5,000. Same day, at Exchange in this City, a house and five acres of land, located at Islip, Long Island, sold by Hugh N. Camp for $[illegible]. And same day, at Exchange, 494 lots, located at Whitestone, Long Island, sold by Muller, Wilkins & Co. for $96,640. Total, $378,992. Corresponding figures for previous week, ending with Saturday, June 7, $255,[illegible].

In the three sales of Whitestone property held by Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, 1,227 lots have been sold in all for an aggregate of $246,2[illegible]8.

THIS WEEK'S PROPOSED SALES.

For the present week, auctions as follows are thus far announced:

To-day, (Monday,) June 16.

By D. M. Seaman, on the premises, at 12, assignees' sale in bankruptcy of leasehold property, viz.: six lots, with buildings thereon, situate on Second-avenue, south-west corner of Twelfth-street, the lots together forming a plot in size 100 feet square.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Woodlawn Heights, Westchester County, on the property, at 1 o'clock, public auction sale, by order of Hon. Geo. Opdyke and Edward K. Willard, Esq., under the direction of Potter Brothers, of 800 handsomely-located lots, forming an estate situated at the junction of the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads, adjacent to Central-avenue; only forty minutes' distant from Forty-second-street, within the annexation limits, and in the direct line of the proposed City improvements, a splendid property. This being the first auction of any importance held in Westchester County during the present season, the result is waited for with interest. Special train from Grand Central Depot at 11 o'clock.

By Lewis E. Wood, at Bergen Station, Jersey City, on the premises, at 2:30 o'clock, executor's sale by order of the executor of the estate of F. C. Lighte, deceased, of a large and handsome house, surrounded with extensive grounds, and forty desirable lots, situated on Bergen-avenue, Union-street, and West Side-avenue, in the midst of first-class improvements. Buyers and others desiring to attend the auction will take the 2 o'clock train of the Newark Road from the foot of Liberty-street, and stop at Bergen Station, from which point the property to be sold is but three minutes walk.

By O. H. Pierson & Co., at Denville, N. J., on the ground, at 1 o'clock, public auction sale of lots located on the new grounds of the Newark Conference Camp-meeting Association, together with two lots on the old ground, all to be offered on easy terms.

To-morrow, (Tuesday,) June 17.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court Partition sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, of the following valuable City real estate: Premises No. 190 Bowery, north-west corner Spring-street, a lot 19.6 by 101, with three brick houses thereon. Premises No. 192 Bowery, adjoining above, a lot 17.11 by about 100.7, with brick house in front and frame house in rear. Premises No. 194 Bowery, adjoining, a lot 22.3 by about 104, with brick house in front and two buildings in rear. Premises No. 5 Spring-street, in rear of above, three lots, a lot 25.2 by about 109.6, with brick house in front and small brick building in rear. Premises No. 86 Delancey-street, north-east corner Orchard-street, a lot 22.1 by 75, with brick house in front and frame house in rear. Premises No. 88 Delancey-street, adjoining, a two-story brick house, with lot 21.8 by 75, and premises Nos. 90 and 92 Delancey-street, adjoining, a plot 44.1 by 75, with two brick houses in front and frame stable in rear. (This is the most important sale of City property noticed for the week.) Also public auction sale of three lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, south side, 225 feet east of the Sixth-avenue Boulevard.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, of the house and lot No. 667 East Sixteenth-street, north side, 200 feet east of Avenue B. Lot 25 by 92.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, public auction sale of real estate, as follows: Located at Bayonne City, Bergen Point, N. J., one large and elegantly finished dwelling-house, stable and plot of ground, 129 by 250, overlooking Newark Bay. Three large villa sites adjoining, and eight lots fronting on Avenue A, suitable for the erection of cottages, the whole forming a very choice and desirable property. Terms of sale liberal.

By J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, public auction sale of a large plot of ground located at New-Utrecht, near Fort Hamilton.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at Newark, N. J., on the premises, at 1 o'clock, public auction sale of the Tillinghast property, located on Clinton Heights, adjoining the Newark city line, at the terminus of the Clinton-avenue Horse-car line, comprising some 209 lots, all situated on high ground on streets already opened. An excellent opportunity for investment is here presented, as the sale is announced as positive and peremptory. Special trains from foot of Liberty-street at 12 M.

Wednesday, June 18.

By D. M. Seaman, on the property at 12 M., assignees' sale in bankruptcy of the lot, 22.3 by 100, with building thereon, situate on Rivington-street, north-east corner Forsyth-street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Chas. H. Hildreth, Esq., referee, of one lot 25 by 99.11, on One Hundred and Eighty-second-street, north side, 105.8 feet east of the King's Bridge road. Also, similar sale, Wm. H. Hart, Esq., referee, one plot, 91.11 front by an average depth of 102 feet, situate on the King's Bridge road, north-east corner One Hundred and Eighty-second-street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, public auction sale of the following desirable property, located at Elizabeth, N. J.: Three Philadelphia brick front first-class houses and lots, known as Nos. 255, 258, and 260 Broad-street, west, 22.8 feet south of Westfield-avenue, lots each 21 by 100, houses each 32 feet deep; one gore lot on Broad-street, 22.8 feet front, adjoining above lots on the south-west corner of Westfield-avenue, and one plot, 60 by 65, on Westfield-avenue, south side, 100 feet west of Broad-street, in rear of above. Also, public auction sale of a modern cottage, with four acres of ground, located near Long Branch, and situated on the Eatontown and Sea-shore Turnpike, within five minutes' walk of the Ocean Port Railroad station.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Brother, at Westfield Park, N. J., on the ground, at 12 o'clock, public auction sale, by order of Riker, Hesse & Co., of 1,000 valuable lots, situated on an elevation overlooking and adjacent to the town of Westfield, and distance from this City but forty minutes, being connected therewith by thirty-six trains daily. The lots to be sold front on streets opened and graded, with plank walks and gas-pipes laid. Special train from foot of Liberty-street at 11 A. M.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., and J. M. Gibson, at Marion, N. J., on the property, at 12 M., continuation sale in partition, by order of the Marion Building Company, of both houses and lots, the design being, if possible, to clear up the affairs of the association. The St. James Hotel will also be again offered, and sold, if any bid approximating to its value shall be received.

Thursday, June 19.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, executors' resale on account of a former purchaser, by order of the executors of the estate of F. C. Lignte, deceased, of two lots, together forming a plot in size 50 by 156 by 66.4 by 112.5, on West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth-street, north side, 330 feet east of Sixth-avenue.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., at the Exchange, Supreme Court sale, in foreclosure, of two lots, with improvements, on Third-avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Fourth-street, corner lot 22 by 72, adjoining lot 28 by 72.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, executors' sale, by order of the executors of the estate of James McKinna, deceased, of the four-story brick building and lot No. 342 Seventh avenue, north-west corner of Twenty-ninth-street, lot 20.9 by 64.

By O. H. Pierson & Co., at William's Bridge, Westchester County, on the property, at 2 o'clock, public auction sale, by order of P. C. Anthony, Esq., of ninety very desirable building lots, all well located. Special train from Grand Central Depot at 1:05 o'clock.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Whitestone, Long Island, on the ground, at 12:30 o'clock, public auction sale, by order of Mr. Augustus F. Weeks, under the direction of George Van Siclen, Esq., of 250 choice building lots, handsomely situated on leading streets and avenues. Special train at 11 o'clock from Hunter's Point.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at Orange, N. J., on the premises, at 3:30 o'clock, public auction sale of fifty building lots, situated in the Third Ward of Orange. The terms of this sale are liberal, and the lots not being so-termed high priced, a good opportunity to invest is thus offered to persons of moderate means.

Friday, June 20.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Hon. Wm. H. Leonard, referee, of a house and lot on East Seventeenth-street, south side, 200.8 feet east of Fourth-avenue, lot 25.3 by 92.

Saturday, June 21.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Theodore F. Miller, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on East Fifty-eighth-street, north side, 90 feet west of Lexington-avenue; lot 17 by 100.5.

By James M. Miller, at the Court-house, White Plains, Westchester County, at 12 M., assignee's sale of a farm of fifty acres, located in the town of White Plains, two and a half miles from the railway station of the Harlem Road, and three miles from Mamaroneck; also, one acre of land and slaughter-house thereon, located in the village of White Plains.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Far Rockaway, Long Island, on the ground, at 2 o'clock, public auction sale of nine cottages and seventy-five villa sites, known as the Pavilion Hotel grounds; also, the hotel, with grounds, known as the Neptune House; an important auction.

Should sales other than those above noticed be projected during the week, and our attention be called to the fact, due mention of the auction will be made.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, June 13.

13th-st., s. w. s., 277.10 ft. n. w. of 2d-av., 21.8	$17,000
15th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x81.7	12,500
27th-st., s. s., 440 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x98.9	7,000
34th-st., n. s., 164.3 ft. e. of 2d-av., 85.8x98	60,000
38th-st., 90 ft. n. of n. s. and 87 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x8.9	1,000
48th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100	12,000
55th-st., s. s., e. of 2d-av., 12.6x100	14,500
71st-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th-av., 200x100.5; 11th-av., n. w. corner 70th-st., 175x100	96,500
71st-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 100x100.5; 71st-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 11th-av., 100x100.5	50,800
73th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102	18,150
75th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x102	65,000
87th-st., s. s., 96 ft. e. of 1st-av., 110x100	16,500
9[illegible]th-st., s. s., 154.3 ft. e. of Avenue A, 15.9x100	7,000
Same property	3,000
117th-st., s. s., 535.3 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.3x½ block	10,000
120th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 5th-av., 75x99	11,500
2d-av., s. w. corner 120th-st., 100.10x100	19,000
3d-av., s. e. corner 87th-st., 24.9x100	34,000
3d-av., e. s., 75.8 ft. s. of 25.2x1[illegible]	22,000
3d-av., n. e. corner 84th-st., 40x100; 84th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x10	80,000
6th-av., w. s., 24.8 ft. n. of 28th-st., 24.8x72	44,000
6th-av., n. w. corner 28th-st., 24.8x77	60,000
6th-av., n. w. of 28th-st., 49.4x77.6; 28th-st., s. s., 257.2 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25.5	1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown stone house, 17x60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

A RESIDENCE NEAR CENTRAL PARK for sale, in wide street, very near 5th-av.; four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, first class; price $40,000; terms very easy.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FOR SALE.—ON THE BOULEVARD, A first class plot of five lots, on the corner of 76th-st. Price, $87,500. Terms easy. Apply at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 11, to A. F. BRITTON.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR INVESTMENT.—Three-story high-stoop brick house, No. 276 President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; fine location; rented to May, 1874, at $900 per annum; price $9,000. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, from 10 to 12 A. M., only.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—132 trains a day; a pleasantly located house of twelve rooms, parlor with French windows, dining-room with bay window, marble mantels, kitchen and sewing rooms; first floor, wide hall; four bedrooms and bath-room on second floor; three bedrooms on third floor in French roof; large lot; will be sold low, and terms easy, very little cash wanted. Address MELLICK BROTHERS, No. 6 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Furnished, very complete house, eleven rooms, one acre lot in lawn, and shade-trees; gas, bath, water-closets, hot-air furnace; surroundings first-class; three minutes to Montrose Station; thirty-four trains daily. Inquire of Owner, No. 352 West 33d-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FIRST-CLASS house for sale, on very easy terms. Inquire of C. POTTER, JR., & CO., No. 12 Spruce-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st.,
WILL POSITIVELY SELL AT AUCTION,

150 Valuable Building Lots,
in CLINTON TOWNSHIP, adjoining the City Line of

NEWARK, N. J.,
TUESDAY, June 17, 1873,
AT 1 P. M., ON THE PREMISES.

This property is handsomely situated on elevations affording magnificent views overlooking the entire city, Newark Bay, and Hudson County, and fronts on Clinton and Hawthorne avs., Runyon and the cross streets, IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING THE CITY LINE AND THE TERMINUS OF THE CLINTON-AVENUE HORSE-CAR RAILROAD.

THE FIRST SALE ON CLINTON HEIGHTS.

Special train will leave the foot of Liberty-st. at 12 M.

Luncheon before the sale.

For maps and railroad passes apply to W. H. KNAUSS, No. 741 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., and to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEOPOLD BOHM, bankrupt.—The undersigned assignees in Bankruptcy of the estate and effects of Leopold Böhm, the above-named bankrupt, hereby give notice that pursuant to an order of said Court herein, dated the 10th day of May, 1873, they will sell at public vendue, at the premises hereinafter named, on MONDAY, the 16th day of June, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the leasehold premises, property, and buildings thereon, belonging to the estate of the above bankrupt, that is to say:

All those six certain lots, pieces, or parcels of ground, situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth Ward in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: The first lot being between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, beginning at a point on the westerly side of Second-avenue, distant twenty-three feet southerly from Twelfth-street, and running thence westerly, on a line parallel with said street, eighty feet; thence northerly, on a line parallel with said avenue twenty-three feet, to Twelfth-street; thence along Twelfth-street, easterly eighty feet, to Second-avenue; and thence southerly, along Second-avenue twenty-three feet, to the place of beginning, being the same premises mentioned and described in a certain indenture from Rutherford Stuyvesant to Leopold Böhm, bearing date the 30th day of May, 1872, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Lib. 1,205 of Conveyances, page 572, &c.

The second lot being between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, beginning at a point on the westerly side of Second-avenue, distant forty-three feet southerly from Twelfth-street, and running thence westerly on a line parallel with said street eighty feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with said avenue twenty feet, thence easterly on a line parallel with said street eighty feet to Second-avenue, and thence southerly along Second-avenue twenty feet to the place of beginning; being the same premises mentioned and described in a certain other indenture from Rutherford Stuyvesant to Leopold Böhm, bearing date the 30th day of May, 1872, and recorded in the office of said Register, in Lib. 1,205 of Conveyances, page 579, &c.

The third lot being between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, beginning at a point on the westerly side of Second-avenue, distant sixty-three feet southerly from Twelfth-street, and running thence westerly on a line parallel with said street eighty feet, thence northerly on a line parallel with said avenue twenty feet, thence easterly on a line parallel with said street eighty feet, to Second-avenue, and thence southerly, along said avenue twenty feet, to the place of beginning; being the same premises mentioned and described in a certain other indenture from Rutherford Stuyvesant to Leopold Böhm, bearing date the 30th day of May, 1872, and recorded in the office of said Register, in Liber 1,205 of Conveyances, page 556, &c.

The fourth lot being between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, beginning at a point on the westerly side of Second-avenue, distant eighty-three feet southerly from Twelfth-street, and running thence westerly on a line parallel with said street eighty feet, thence northerly on a line parallel with said avenue twenty feet, thence easterly on a line parallel with said street eighty feet, to Second-avenue, and thence southerly along Second-avenue twenty feet, to the place of beginning; being the same premises mentioned and described in a certain other indenture from Rutherford Stuyvesant to Leopold Böhm, bearing date the 30th day of May, 1872, and recorded in the office of said Register, in Lib. 1,205 of Conveyances, page 564, &c.

The fifth lot being between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, beginning at a point on the westerly side of Second-avenue, distant 103 feet southerly from Twelfth-street, and running thence westerly on a line parallel with said street 100 feet, thence northerly on a line parallel with said avenue 20 feet, thence easterly on a line parallel with said street 10 feet, to Second-avenue, and thence southerly along Second-avenue 20 feet, to the place of beginning; being the same premises mentioned and described in a certain other indenture from Rutherford Stuyvesant to Leopold Böhm, bearing date the 30th day of May, 1872, and recorded in the office of said Register, in Liber 1,205 of Conveyances, page 587.

The sixth lot, beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twelfth-street, distant 80 feet westerly from Second-avenue, and running thence southerly on a line parallel with Second-avenue 83 feet, thence westerly on a line parallel with said street 20 feet, thence northerly on a line parallel with said avenue 83 feet, to Twelfth-street, and thence easterly along Twelfth-street 20 feet, to the place of beginning; being the same premises mentioned and described in a certain other indenture from Rutherford Stuyvesant to Leopold Böhm, bearing date the 30th day of May, 1872, and recorded in the office of said Register, in Liber 1,205 of Conveyances, page 595, &c.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 12, 1873.
JAMES H. MORAN,
JOSIAH S. MITCHELL, } Assignees.
ABBOTT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Assignees, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DWELLING AND VILLA PLOTS AT BAYONNE CITY, N. J.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

DESIRABLE VILLA PLOTS and an ELEGANT MANSION at BAYONNE CITY, Bergen Point, N. J., and overlooking Newark Bay. This property is reached by the New-Jersey Central Railroad, sixty-three trains daily, about half an hour's ride from New-York. It is near the Latourette House, and adjoins the properties of Timothy Brown, Samuel Brown, and Mr. Watson. There are good schools, stores, and churches at Bayonne, and fine boating, bathing, and fishing. Particulars at the office.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

EXCURSION TO THE OCEAN.

SALE EXTRAORDINARY.
NINE COTTAGES AND SEVENTY-FIVE SEA-SIDE VILLA-SITES
on the Marine Pavilion Grounds, on the ocean, at Far Rockaway,
AT AUCTION,
SATURDAY, June 21, at 2 o'clock P. M.,
ON THE PREMISES.
Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.
Prof. Harrison and collation.

For free excursion cards, maps, and particulars, apply to
JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer,
No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER.—THURSDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of WM. SIMPSON, Esq., executor of the estate of Walter Stevenson, deceased, No. 26 Market-st., east side, between Henry and Madison sts., the two-story attic and basement brick house: lot, 22.3x88.6. Maps and particulars at the office, No. 28 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

IMMENSE OPENING SALE IN

WESTCHESTER,

OF 800 PRIME LOTS IN

24TH WARD, NEW-YORK,
(as annexed,) on

WOODLAWN HEIGHTS,

By positive and peremptory order of
HON. EX-MAYOR OPDYKE,
And Edward K. Willard, Esq., under direction of Messrs. Potter Brothers, on premises,
MONDAY, JUNE 16.

This splendid estate is immediately at the junction of the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads, adjacent to Central-av., Jerome Park, and the New-York and Montreal Railroad, forty minutes from 42d-st., and by annexation is to be situated in the TWENTY-FOURTH WARD OF NEW-YORK CITY.

Directly on the line of the march of improvements.

Special train will leave Grand Central Depot at 11 o'clock. Seventh Regiment Band. Harrison. Grand Collation under the Great Tent. If stormy, the sale will take place on WEDNESDAY, June 18. Same tickets good.

Fine chance to buy City lots at country prices.

Terms—40 per cent. cash and 60 per cent. three years, with the extraordinary privilege of half, yearly, or quarterly payments, at option of purchaser.

For free excursion tickets, maps, and information apply to POTTER BROS., Agents, Nos. 4 and 6 Warren-st., or their Fordham Branch Office, or JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

TURN OUT! TURN OUT!! TURN OUT!!!
FOR

GLORIOUS WHITESTONE, L. I.

It will be the last and only call this season.
Augustus F. Weekes, owner, through George Van Siclen, attorney, has ordered a

BRILLIANT AUCTION SALE

of the remainder of his choice property, consisting of

250 SPLENDID LOTS,

centrally located, in this DELIGHTFUL AND ELEGANT SUBURB, ON

THURSDAY, JUNE 19,

on the premises.
Better lots are not to be had in Whitestone.
Let the occasion be a

GRAND AND MEMORABLE ONE.

A splendid banquet (Weeks, caterer,) will be served under a NEW AND MAGNIFICENT CANVAS PAVILION, not to be surpassed on the continent, and never before used at an auction sale. The leader of

GRAFULLA'S FAMOUS BAND

is preparing new and choice music for the occasion. HARRISON, THE GREATEST IMPROVISATORE in the world, will sing songs he never knew. LOT-BUYERS TURN OUT IN FORCE and attend this great sale.

Put some money in your pockets to pay deposits on lots you purchase.

Special train will leave New-York at 11 o'clock sharp. For maps and free tickets apply to JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers.

WESTFIELD PARK.
CLOSING OUT SALE OF
1,000 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS,
By order of RIKER, HESSE & CO.
Wednesday, June 18, 1873
at 12 M., on the premises.
BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

Westfield Park is located on a most beautiful elevation in THE VILLAGE OF WESTFIELD, the highest and healthiest location on the Central Road, fifty minutes from Wall-st.; thirty-six trains daily.

Streets all graded, lighted with gas, and substantial plank walks laid. Every lot to be positively sold. Special train will leave the foot of Liberty-st. at 11 A. M. Luncheon before the sale. Splendid music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.

For maps, railroad passes, and full particulars, apply to RIKER, HESSE & CO.,
No. 5 Pine-st.,
and to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,
Belonging to the
CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY,
THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing seven per cent. interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of ten per cent. on the amount of their purchases, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made out and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
L. S. BEECHER, } Trustees.
GEORGE WATSON,
H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, March 12, 1873.

Office south-west corner Lake and Clark sts., Room No. 3, second floor.

The above peremptory and closing-out sale of the Chicago Land Company by auction, will positively take place on WEDNESDAY MORNING, June 18, 1873, at 10 o'clock, on the grounds, commencing at East Division-street Bridge.
ELLISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE, WITHOUT reserve, of the ADMIRABLE HOMESTEAD AND ELEGANT GROUNDS of the late F. C. Lighte, Esq., the well-known piano manufacturer, together with FORTY SPLENDID LOTS, situated on Bergen-av., Union-st., and West-side-av., in the best part of Bergen, Jersey City, to be held on MONDAY, JUNE 16, at 2:30 o'clock, on the premises. All the improvements, such as paving, sewering, water and gas, have already been made and paid for. This property is in the midst of a first-class built-up city neighborhood, and will soon immensely advance in value. It will positively be sold to the highest bidders by order of the executor, Thomas Rigney, to close up the estate. Terms very easy, and free lunch on the grounds. Take 2 o'clock P. M. train of the Newark and New-York Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., and get off at Bergen-av. Station; from there it is distant only three minutes' walk. Fare, ten cents; time, seventeen minutes.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION.

SPLENDID PROPERTY ON BOWERY, SPRING, DELANCEY, AND ORCHARD STS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 17, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, the very valuable property on the north-west corner of of the Bowery and Spring-st., with the lot in rear, containing 59 feet 7 inches on the Bowery and 126 feet on Spring-st. This is the best chance offered of late years for acquiring a splendid business location, of ample dimensions, on the Bowery. Also, the desirable property north-east corner Delancey and Orchard sts., containing 87.10 on Delancey and 75 on Orchard-st.

Sale peremptory. Title indisputable, having been in the family, one piece for fifty and the other for seventy-five years. For maps apply to No. 77 Cedar-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY O. H. PIERSON & CO., AUCTIONEERS and dealers in real estate, No. 5 Pine-st., New-York.

Peremptory sale at public auction on THURSDAY, June 19, 1873, at 2 P. M., on the premises, at WILLIAMS' BRIDGE, NINETY BEAUTIFUL CITY LOTS, by order of P. C. ANTHONY, Esq.

Only forty minutes from 42d-st. by Harlem and New-York Railroad, and three minutes' walk from depot; fifty trains daily. The village lies on both sides of the Bronx River, and will be in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York when Westchester annexation is completed. The ground on each side rises on a gradual slope from the banks of the river, and affords numerous beautiful and commanding building sites; four minutes this side of Woodlawn.

Special train will leave Grand Central Depot at 1:05 P. M. day of sale. Splendid music by Grafulla's Band.

LUNCHEON BEFORE THE SALE.

Maps, free passes, and particulars of the auctioneers,
O. H. PIERSON & CO.,
No. 5 Pine-st., New-York.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—$12,000.—A FARM containing eighty-six acres of highly cultivated land with large new dwelling-house, Mansard roof, bay windows, and good barn, carriage-house, ice-house, (filled,) plenty of fruit trees, good water, &c., situate in Westchester County, two and a half miles east of Katonah Station, on Harlem Railroad. For particulars, inquire on Mondays and Thursdays, of DANIEL HUNT and JOHN C. HOLMES, trustees, at Katonah, or of LEONARD KIRBY, Globe Fire Insurance, No. 176 Broadway New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

DRY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS!

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.

Greatest Bargains This Season! Every Style Lower in Price!
Hair Goods, all the new styles, 50 and 75 cents.
Ten Thousand cases Round Hats, Bonnets, Shade Hats, &c., suitable for Ladies and Misses, from 12 cents to $2 each.
Five Hundred cases of Boy's Hats, from 15 cents to $1 25 each. Examine.
Ladies' Undergarments, Suits, Infant's Cloaks, Caps, and Hats. Cheap.
One Thousand Trimmed Round Hats, Bonnets, &c., from $2 to $10. Half last month's prices.

Bargains all over the house this week.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, and 311 1-2 Grand-st., and Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth Block East from the Bowery, New-York.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT,
E. Ridley & Son, Grand-st., New-York.

Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, regular made, 25 cents, 31 cents, 38 cents, 50 cents, and up.
Iron Frames, 25 cents per pair, and up.
Children's White and Fancy Hose, 6 cents, 8 cents, 10 cents, 12 cents, up to the finest grades.
BARGAINS IN MERINO AND GAUZE UNDERVESTS.
Ladies', 1,000 dozens, at 50 cents, 65 cents, 75 cents, to finer qualities.
Misses', 250 dozens, at 35 cents, 40 cents, 45 cents, 50 cents, 60 cents, up.
Men's, 500 dozens, 35 cents, 50 cents, 65 cents, 75 cents, $1, up.
Over 500 new styles in Ladies', Misses', and Children's Lisle, Silk, and Berlin Gloves, running from 6 cents per pair to 35 cents.
450 dozens of French Hose at 50 cents per pair, sold regularly at $1.

FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Clearing, 5,000 Ladies' Silk Ties and Scarfs, at 15 cents, 25 cents, 35 cents, 50 cents, and 75 cents, half regular prices.

KID GLOVES.

ONE BUTTON, 45 cents to 75 cents.
TWO BUTTON, 75 cents to $1 25 per pair.
Best Low-priced Gloves in America.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st., and Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

GRENADINES, GRENADINES,

TWO YARDS WIDE,
WARRANTED PURE SILK AND WOOL,
HALF COST OF IMPORTATION.

BLACK SILKS.

$2 50 QUALITY FOR $2.
THE BEST VALUE IN THE TRADE.
HANDSOME ALPACAS.
1 CASE SPANISH CRAPES, 70 INCHES WIDE, PURE SILK AND WOOL, 75c., FORMERLY $2. FULL LINES OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS AT A GREAT REDUCTION, TO CLOSE.

JACKSON'S,

COR. BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE.

AT KINZEY'S.

Grand clearing sale of Spring and Summer Goods.

An immense stock of Ribbons, 4c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 22c., 25c., yard up.	AT KINZEY'S.
Every color in plain and fancy Sash Ribbons, 25c., 39c., 45c., 50c. yard up.	AT KINZEY'S.
Our entire stock of Straw Hats and Bonnets closing out, 19c. up.	AT KINZEY'S.
An immense stock of Marseilles and Linen Hats closing at 29c.	AT KINZEY'S.
Fine French Flowers, 10c. spray up; Dress Bonnet and Trimming Silks, 50c. up.	AT KINZEY'S.
Llama Lace Shawls, $2 50 to $36; Llama Lace Sacques, $3 50 to $46.	AT KINZEY'S.
Real Guipure Laces, 15c. yard to $4 29, Silk Brussels Laces, all colors, 25c.,	AT KINZEY'S.
Auction lots of Summer Hosiery, 12½c. up; Ladies' and Misses' Hose, 12½c.	AT KINZEY'S.
Summer Gloves, 6c., 15c., 19c., 25c. pair. Kid Gloves, 39c., 50c., 69c., 75c. pair.	AT KINZEY'S.
Ladies' and Misses' Underwear in great variety, closing low,	AT KINZEY'S.
Gents' fine Lisle Underwear, 50c.; Ladies' and Misses' Merino do.,	AT KINZEY'S.
Closing out all our fancy tucked and plaid Muslins, 15c. yard up,	AT KINZEY'S.
Ladies' Silk Neckties, 15c., 19c., 25c., 31c., 39c., 42c., 50c., 59c., 63c.,	AT KINZEY'S.
Oxidized Belt Buckles, 50c., 75c. up. Oxidized Chatelaines, 25c., 31c., 39c., 42c. up.	AT KINZEY'S.
Best Rubber Bracelets closing at 25c. Leather Belts and Bags very low,	AT KINZEY'S.
Auction lots of Fans, 5c., 6c., 10c., 15c., 25c.; Silk Fans, 15c., 19c., 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c. up,	AT KINZEY'S.
Ruffiings, Collars, Sleeves, Sets, &c., Embroideries, 3c., 5c., 8c., 10c., 15c., 20c. yard,	AT KINZEY'S.

Auction lots of every kind of Goods closing out below prices,
WILLIAM KINZEY,
767 and 769 Broadway,
Corner 9th-st.

ELEGANT AND DESIRABLE

WE ARE NOW OFFERING OUR NORMANDY AND TURBAN CAPS FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS, AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

MILLER & GRANT

NO. 879 BROADWAY.

A GREAT SALE OF CARPETINGS, &C.

Special announcement.
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
Nos. 183 and 185 6th-av.,
one door below 13th-st.,

will offer on MONDAY and during the week, at prices below the cost of importation, the entire balance of an importing house retiring from business, comprising the largest stock ever offered at retail in the City, consisting of

French Moquettes and Arminster, from $2 75.

English Velvets of the latest designs and new colorings, from $2 25.

Body and Tapestry Brussels, in great variety, from $1 65.

Also
a reduction in prices of
3-Ply and Ingrain Carpets,
Oil-cloths from one to eight yards wide.
A complete line of Druggets, bordered and plain.

A large invoice of Fancy and Plain Mattings, finest quality, just landed, from 20c. to 50c. per yard.

Upholstery Goods
of every description.
Lace Curtains, Window Shades,
Hollands, &c.
Mosquito Nets.

N. B.—This is a chance to furnish with the finest goods at a great saving from usual prices.
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
Nos. 183 and 185 6th-av.,
one door below 13th-st.

WILLIAM H. HANKINSON'S
STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS,
NO. 15 EAST 27TH-ST.,
between 5th and Madison avs., New-York.
ONE ESTABLISHMENT ONLY.
The original Hankinson, and the only one of that name established in this business in 1861.
Insurance procured if desired.
WILLIAM H. HANKINSON,
Proprietor and Patentee.

DRY GOODS.

THE POPULAR GLOVE.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

It having come to our knowledge that certain parties are knowingly advertising and selling an inferior quality of glove as the genuine TREFOUSSE KID GLOVE, this is to notify the public that we, the undersigned, have the

EXCLUSIVE SALE IN NEW-YORK

of the TREFOUSSE KID GLOVE, (first quality,) each pair of which is stamped in the right-hand glove:

Tréfousse & C.

All others are either imitations or an inferior quality of glove.

LORD & TAYLOR.

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT
E. Ridley & Son,
NO. 309 GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

PARASOL DEPARTMENT ENLARGED.

PARASOLS.

5,000 Various Children's, Lined in Colors, 50c., 75c.
2,500 Ladies', Lined, 65c., 75c., 85c., $1 each.
Our Stock of Changeables, Fringed and Lined, Unusually Extensive, running from $1 50 to $5 each.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!!

Cheapest Sash Ribbons Ever Offered.
7 and 8-inch Watered Sash Ribbons, 69c., 75c., 85c., 95c.
6-inch Watered, 50c. and 60c.
6 and 7-inch Gros Grain, all Silk, 85c., 95c.
All Silk Gros Grain Ribbons, 10c., 20c., 25c., 35c., 45c. per yard.
SPECIALTIES. Fans, 4c., 5c., 8c., 10c., 20c. SPECIALTIES.
SPECIALTIES. Fans, 25c., 30c., 40c., 50c. SPECIALTIES.
SPECIALTIES. Fans, 75c., 85c., 95c., $1 10. SPECIALTIES.
Cheapest Line of Fans up to $20, ever offered in this City.
250 Real Lace Shawls and Sacques, Less than Cost of Importation.
Real Laces Greatly under regular Prices.
Swiss Ties, Parasol Covers, Fringes, Passamenterie Gimps and Trimmings.
Oxidized Ornaments, reduced 50 per cent.
Real Russian and Morocco Leather Bags and Satchels and Belts, with Attachments, 50c., 75c., $1 up.
Infants' and Children's Carriages, from $1 25 to $30.
NEW DELIVERY OF SILVER-PLATED WARE.
BARGAINS IN JEWELRY.
7,500 Pairs Whalebone Corsets, 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c., $1 up.
Cheap Offerings all over the House.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND, and
NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

IMPORTANT REDUCTIONS

MILLER & GRANT,
NO. 879 BROADWAY,
OFFER
Hamburg Edgings, Bands, Insertions, Black and Colored Yak Laces, Sacques, Capes, Shawls, at a great reduction, to close our stock for the season.

LOOK AT THE PRICES

ANOTHER GRAND DISPLAY.
Extraordinary Bargains
IN
BLACK SILKS.

1873. SPRING IMPORTATION. 1873.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
NO. 301 GRAND-ST.

Will offer on MONDAY, June 16, 140 additional pieces superior quality BLACK SILKS, new goods, of recent importation, bought at auction sales during the past week.

Rich Black Gros De Rhine	90c., $1, $1 10, $1 20.
Extra Rich Gros De Rhine	$1 30, $1 40, $1 50, $1 60.
Rich Black Drap De Lyon	$1, $1 10, $1 20, $1 40.
Rich Black Drap De France	$1 10, $1 20, $1 30, $1 50.
Rich Black Gros Grain	$1, $1 10, $1 20, $1 30.
Still Richer Gros Grain	$1 40, $1 50, $1 60, $1 75.
Extra Super Gros Grain	$2, $2 25, $2 40, $2 50.
Satin Finish Gros Grain	$2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3.

Also, ninety-seven pieces in addition to their large line of Spring and Summer Check and Striped SILKS, from 65c. up. Friends, customers, and strangers are invited to call and examine.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Owing to the near approach of the time for ladies to leave the City,
We will offer some
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS,
Closing several lots of
Black Thread, Guipure Yak,
Ecru and White Cluny,
Real Point, Point Applique,
Valenciennes, Real and French,
Spanish and French Blonds.
All at less than cost to import.
Llama Lace Shawls and Sacques from auction.
Capes, Fichus, Vails, Parasol-covers,
Barbes, Coiffures, &c.
Real Lace Collars, Sets, Handkerchiefs.
10,000 yards Hamburg Edgings and Insertions.
Passementeries, Fringes and Ornaments.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-SEAT TO LET—Near New-Hamburg, on the Hudson, brick mansion, 55x65; contains every modern improvement; elegantly and completely furnished; green house, hot and cold graperies, choice fruit and extensive vegetable garden; coach-house, ice-house, porter's lodge; the grounds are in charge of a gardener, lodge-keeper, and assistants. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

TO RENT—A LARGE, MODERN-BUILT house, nearly new, with two acres of land handsomely laid out, commanding a fine view of river and bay; located in an excellent neighborhood on Palisade Heights, opposite Central Park, and within easy access of the City by boat or rail; immediate possession. Apply at No. 9 Grand-st., up-stairs.

$30 THIRD FLOOR, FIVE ROOMS; 3d section floor, four rooms; hot water bath gas. Apply at No. 452 West 43d-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

COTTAGE TO RENT CHEAP—ONLY $600 to May 1, 1874; suitable for one or two families; contains fifteen rooms, three cellars, three kitchens; coach-house and stables for two pair of horses and carriages; about two acres of land, &c.; ten minutes' drive from Coney Island; cars pass the premises every fifteen minutes. For particulars, inquire at Mr. E. RIDLEY'S house, Gravesend, or to E. RIDLEY & SON, No. 309 Grand-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO RENT CHEAP, ONE of the handsomest residences in Llewellyn Park. The house is furnished, well supplied with water and gas. A fine stable, boat-house, and garden planted with Summer vegetables. Apply to the owner, No. 115 Broadway, Room No. 9, between 1 and 4 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., formerly with Bedell, competent and reliable servants, Protestant and Catholic, private families, hotels, boarding and Summer houses, City and country; also waiters.

ALL SUMMER HOUSES, BOARDING-houses, and private families wishing German, French, Scotch, American, and Irish help, in any capacity, City or country, can be suited at Walker's, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH-av., will be found a large number of well-recommended servants of all nations and for all capacities, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

ALL PARTIES WANTING HELP, AND all help wanting situations, call immediately at BOOKHAM'S, No. 335 4th-av. Professed and other cooks, ladies' maids, seamstresses, waitresses, nurses, house-workers, and those lately landed, of all nations.

AT JACQUIN'S, NO. 21 6TH-AV., ARE DEsirable servants, Protestants and Catholics, for any capacity. Girls can have nice places by calling early.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANTS, highly recommended, constantly found at Mrs. Lowe's German Institute, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNdress.—By a well recommended Swedish girl, Protestant; understands her work thoroughly; will take a situation as house-work of a small or medium-sized family if in the country. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE, OR Seamstress.—By a genteel, neat, refined Swedish girl; has two years' reference from her present employer; is a good seamstress and operator, a careful neat chamber-maid, and fond of growing children; prefers the country with a family who return in the Winter. Call at [illegible] 6th-av., near 38th-st., Jacquin's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT young woman as first-class chamber-maid; will assist with waiting; City or country. Call at present employer's, No. 51 East 28th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG COLored woman as chamber-maid or to take charge of a small child. Call at No. 138 East 23d-st., over private stable.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant as chamber-maid or waitress; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 317 West 27th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—Chamber-maid, &c.—By two neat Protestant girls, for City or country; are willing to be useful in any capacity; both thoroughly understand their duties in every respect and have no objections to be general useful in a family; will give best references from last employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—CITY OR country.—By two Scotch Protestant sisters, with superior City references; one is a first-class family cook; all kinds of desserts, soups, cake, bread and biscuit, &c., the other is a thorough chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 100 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—Chamber-maid and Waitress.—By a couple of respectable, tidy girls, in a private family; understand their work thoroughly; are willing and obliging, and would do the work of a family; excellent City references; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 126 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT WOMAN, highly respected and recommended, as excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, bone, lard, soup, pastry, cream, jelly, and side dishes; good baker; goodness, neatness, trustworthy; country or city. Call at No. 2[illegible] 4th-av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO neat, tidy, and highly recommended girls, from twenty-two to thirty, (both Protestants); would do the work of a small family; chamber-work, fine washing, or sewing; competent to fill any situation; best City reference. Call at No. [illegible] 4th-av.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, Assist in Washing.—By an English young woman; very respectable; very neat, sober, honest, &c.; very good cook; country or City; very best City testimonials; meats, game, soups, pastry; good baker, &c. Call at No. 33[illegible] 4th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a young Protestant woman as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; prefers the country; good references. Can be seen at No. 126 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class family cook for all kinds of desserts, soups, bread and biscuit, &c.; no objection to the country for the Summer; has the very best City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 100 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—By two respectable young girls; one as first-class cook, washer and ironer; other as chamber-maid and waitress; City or country; best references; wages not so much an object as good home. Can be seen at No. 475 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN FROM BRUSSELS, as first-class cook; most thoroughly competent to do any kind of cooking, marketing, or take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; best City reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, WHO understands the care of milk and butter, in a private family; would assist with the coarse washing; is a good bread and cake maker. Apply at No. 57 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

DOMESTIC HELP
of all nationalities, including
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
constantly on hand at
ODELL'S,
No. 100 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook and baker; understands all kinds of desserts, ice-cream, and butter-making, if required; good reference. Call for two days at No. 111 East 22d-st., near 4th av.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY A COLORED woman and daughter (a half grown girl); the mother as cook, and daughter as waitress, in a private family. Apply at No. 155 East 22d-st., over private stable.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands soups, baking, and pastry, or take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A VERY COMPETENT FRENCH young woman, who is a first-class cook in every kind of cooking; has the best of references to that effect; City or country. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL, as good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family; lived for four years in her last place; City or country. Call at No. 227 Sullivan-st., in rear, near Amity.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, in a private family; is a first-rate cook; willing and obliging; has first-class City references from last employer; would like to go to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 147 East 50th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS cook in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 97 East 4th-st., near 2d-av., Room No. 15, top floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a good cook, washer, and ironer in City or country; good references. Call at No. 93 East Houston-st., near Bowery.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands French and English cooking, boning and larding, &c.; best of City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; City reference. Call at No. 214 West 18th-st.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN IN a private family as cook; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 140 West 17th-st.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT GIRL as first-class cook in a private family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 410 East 23d-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES who wish to employ good, faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av., first floor; twenty-nine years established.

GOVERNESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG lady in a family as nursery-governess; capable and willing to assist in any kind of sewing. Address Miss Henckley, No. 44 West 24th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY OF RESPECTability wishes a position as housekeeper, or any position not menial; has filled the position of housekeeper; best of City references given. Can be seen any day from 10 till 4 at the following address: No. 340 4th-av.

HOUSE-MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY, young Protestant American girl, well recommended; can do plain cooking, washing, ironing, &c.; will take a situation as chamber-maid. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL LATELY landed, for general house-work; willing to go to the country; has good connections; willing and obliging. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY young woman of experience as a good plain cook and a beautiful laundress; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, lately landed, as general house-worker in a small private family; no objection to the country. Call at No. 207 7th-av., top floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general house-work, or as cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at 127 Norfolk-st., at Mrs. Hild's.

LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress, or Fine Washer.—By a very respectable young woman; understands French fluting and all kinds of fine work; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED laundress solicits families or gentlemen's washing to do at home; reliable and prompt. Call or address No. 306 West 23d-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF experience in taking the entire care of an infant and growing children; very attentive and obliging; good seamstress; would make herself useful; best testimonials; country or City. Apply at 335 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE, to take charge of growing children; good seamstress and operator; City or country; excellent references. Call at 43 East 52d-st., corner of Madison-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS infant's nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from birth; five years' reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 230 3d-av., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTestant English woman, accustomed to young children; speaks the French language, and also has a knowledge of the German; has excellent references from France. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY AN INTELLIGENT MAN TO take care of an invalid gentleman; is a capable nurse, and can furnish the highest recommendations, where he has served as such. Call or address No. [illegible] 5th-av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT nurse; is thoroughly competent and reliable; can take charge of an infant from its birth; has the highest reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—By a tidy young English Protestant; thoroughly understands her work in all branches; will take a situation in a good boarding-house; will give excellent reference. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; has two years' City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE young girl as waitress or chamber-work and waiting; private family or summer house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. [illegible] 11th-st., near 7th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR young woman; sober, honest, neat, [illegible], obliging; three years' City reference; is fond of horses; excellent waitress; desirable place as chamber-maid; either country or City. Call at No. [illegible]

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH woman, very tidy, with references, as waitress or general servant; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; no objection to the country. Call at No. 126 6th-av., over drug-store.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as first-class waitress, or as chamber-maid; City or country. Call for two days at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; City reference. Call for two days at No. [illegible] West 2[illegible]-st., present employer's.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE of the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male help free of charge. Men forwarded to the country on receipt of order (by letter or address (with stamps inclosed)) W. B. CHURCHILL, Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, TWO YEARS in a London bridge and leather, commission house, wishes for an engagement in a similar situation here in New-York; all about three months. Salary moderate; best references. Letters received by Mr. WM. KERR, No. 42 Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A Scotch Protestant man, married, no encumbrance; man is a thorough coachman and good groom; wife is a good dress-maker and seamstress; prefers a situation where he can have rooms for wife to live in; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY a respectable young man, who can care and drive horses, milk, assist in garden, clean boots, wash windows and sidewalks, do errands, &c.; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-avenue.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS coachman and groom; can milk and care for small garden, if required; is a trustworthy man of good habits, and understands everything pertaining to the above thoroughly; six years' first-class recommendation. Address H., Box No. 294 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED German with first-class City references as to capability, sobriety, and integrity; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address [illegible], No. [illegible] West 2[illegible]-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMpetent coachman, Scotch, single man; has been experienced in all branches of his duties; excellent references; country preferred. Call or address E. K., No. 161 East 26th-st., corner 3d-av.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY A young Danish man; speaks good English; is very neat; City preferred; can care and drive horses, milk, assist in garden, and very handy man about place.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS man, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable reference. Address S., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE COLORED man, (private,) who thoroughly understands taking care of horses and driving; will be found willing and obliging; good reference will be given. Call or address, for two days, Merritt, No. 1[illegible] West [illegible]-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; is well recommended; no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Apply or address J. [illegible], No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SINGLE young man who understands his business in all its branches; no objections to the country; best City reference. Call at or address J. B., No. 5 East [illegible]-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COLORED man who understands his business in all its branches; is a good driver; good City references. Address J. M., No. 311 4th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY a single, middle-aged Englishman; understands his business; is civil and obliging; City references. Address A. B., Box No. 212 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO thoroughly understands the business; can produce ten years' very best of City references. Call or address, P. M., No. [illegible] 6th-av., harness-shop.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman; thoroughly understands his business; best reference from first-class families in the City. Call on or address, for two days, [illegible], No. 4 West [illegible]-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED ENGLISH man as coachman and gardener; wife as laundress or to work in the house. Address A. A. W., No. [illegible] Irving-place.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE, SINgle man (Protestant) as coachman or groom; willing and obliging; town or country; best of references. Address A. B., No. 40 West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTestant coachman, disengaged through his family going to Europe; undeniable references. Call or address Thomas, Saddlery, No. 844 Broadway.

COOK OR ASSISTANT COOK, MEAT and pastry, in family, hotel or Summer house.—By a respectable man, who understands all branches as it is done in Europe; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY an Englishman, aged forty years, who is a good coachman and groom, also a good plain gardener, can milk, mow lawns, and do general work about a place; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTant Englishman, in a private family; he is a superior waiter; can mix salads, &c.; understands the care of horses, carriages, &c., and is a good and careful driver; would be found willing and obliging, and can milk; good reference. Apply at No. 57 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A STEADY MAN, IN Summer house, hotel, or gentleman's place; can repair furniture, paper walls, paint, do whitewashing, kalsomining, varnishing, carpentering, &c.; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN AMERICAN young man, a light situation in the country; would take care of a horse and cow; wages not so much an object as to be in the country for the Summer. Address F. W., Box No. 715 Times Office.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED French waiter; speaks English thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references, which will bear the strictest investigation as to his abilities and general character. Address H. C., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS EXPErienced French waiter, not speaking English; in the City or country; he has excellent and very reliable references, and has a full knowledge of his business. Can be seen at 405 6th-av., French Office.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS waiter in a private family; good City reference. Address A. Newton, No. 13 Gramercy Park.

WAITER.—BY A SUPERIOR PROTESTANT waiter-man, in a private family; has first-class references. Address J. H. C., Station D.

HELP WANTED.

JUST ISSUED.

IN SEARCH OF THE CASTAWAYS. By JULES VERNE, author of "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," &c. Illustrated with one hundred and seventy-two engravings. 8vo. To be sold by subscription only. Extra cloth, $3 50. Agents wanted. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., No. 25 Bond-st.

BOY WANTED—IN A BANKING OFFICE, who can write a good hand, and give good references. Address Post-office Box No. 469, giving age, residence, &c.

**WANTED—IN A PLEASANT, PERMAnent home, one hour from the City, a good, tidy cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; Protestant preferred; none need apply from any intelligence office. Address, with reference, A. B., Box No. 1,[illegible] City Post-office.

**WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A PUBLISHing office, to write, pack books, and make himself generally useful; must be active, quick to understand, and willing to work; wages to commence with $7 a week. Address PUBLISHER, Box No. 111, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN WITH industrious wife, no children, to occupy cottage; man to care horses, drive, work in garden; to an experienced, active and temperate man a desirable home. Address Box No. 796, Elizabeth, N. J.

**WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT EIGHteen years old, well educated, who writes a good hand, and is correct in figures, in an office. Address, F. A. H., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE—LOcation 23d to 44th sts., Park-av. to Broadway, for which cash and valuable improved or unimproved property at Orange, N. J., will be taken in payment. Address D., No. 114 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, June 28, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, July 5, at 12:30 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, July 12, at 3 P. M.
OCEANIC.........SATURDAY, June 19, at 1 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL........Thursday, June 19, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, June 21, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, June 28, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.......Thursday, July 3, 12 M.
CITY OF CHESTER.......Saturday, July 5, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $80, $90, and $90, gold, according to accommodations. Round-trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 103 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark, corner Lake-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Columbia....Wed., June 18 | Anglia........Sat., July 5
Victoria.....Sat., June 21 | Trinacria.....Wed., July 9
Assyria......Wed., June 25 | California.....Sat., July 12
Castalia.....Sat., June 28 | Caledonia.....Wed., July 16
Europa......Wed., July 2 | India..........Sat., July 19

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

CUNARD LINE.

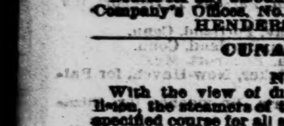
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

CUNARD LINE.



THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Algeria, Wed'day, June 18 | Batavia, Sat'day, June 21
*Russia, Wed'day, June 25 | Calabria, Sat'day, June 28
*Java, Wednesday, July 2 | Parthia, Saturday, July 5
*Cuba, Wed'day, July 9 | Samaria, Sat'day, July 12
*Scotia, Wed'day, July 16 | Abyssinia, Sat'day, July 19

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..............................$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

EGYPT, GROGAN.........Saturday, June 14, at 8 A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER.......Saturday, June 21, at 1 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE..........Saturday, June 28, at 8 A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON.......Saturday, July 5, at 12 M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER....Thursday, June 26, at 3 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage..................$80, $90, $100, currency

RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

Steerage..............................$29, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London,

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 13 EAST RIVER, as follows:

LADY LYCETT..........Wednesday, June 18
ARRAGON..............Wednesday, July 9
LAPLAND..............Wednesday, July 23
GREAT WESTERN........Wednesday, Aug. 6
CORNWALL, (new steamer.)

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Intermediate, $45 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South-st., New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.............DAURE......Saturday, June 28
ST. LAURENT.........LEMARIE....Saturday, July 12
VILLE DE PARIS......................Saturday, July 26
VILLE DU HAVRE...SURMONT....Saturday, Aug. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.................$125 | Second cabin............$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN June 18, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.........June 25, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE, Sr.......July 2, at 10:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.............July 9, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. FREEMAN...July 16, at 10:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, Jr....July 23, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.........................June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.........................July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH......Aug. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, June 17.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, June 24.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, July 1.

Supplementary mail on Pier 2½ P. M. day of sailing.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON, and all other points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

GLAMORGAN..................................June 18
PEMBROKE.....................................July 8
GLAMORGAN...................................July 30
PEMBROKE.....................................Aug. 20

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.......................$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.....................$55 currency.
Steerage..........................$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$32.

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

June 20.—Steamer COLON, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer MONTANA, Capt. PARKER, leaving Panama on or about June 29 for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, and San Diego; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 30th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about June 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco July 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, June 17, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, June 19, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, June 21, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 21, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29, North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Wednesday, June 18.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, on Saturday, June 21.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,)
Or WM. P. CLYDE,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NORSE-AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH LONDON.

The fine, first-class, full-powered steam-ship ST. OLAF,
Chr. HILLE, Commander,

Will leave the Company's dock, Harbeck Stores, Brooklyn, TUESDAY, June 24, as above.

Passengers booked and forwarded by the Company's own steamers to Norway and Sweden.

To be followed by the steam-ships PETER JEBSEN, Capt. WULFF, (extra,) and the HARALD HAARFAGER, Capt. LUND, on July 8.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To London	$65 Currency.	$30 Currency.
To Christiania and Bergen	80 Currency.	33 Currency.

For freight or passage apply to
FUNCH, EDYE & CO.,
No. 27 South William-st., General Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)

For Turks Island, Jamaica and Savanilla,
CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, June 30.
ATLAS, (new,) Capt. PORTER, July —.

For Porto-au-Prince, Curacoa and Venezuela,
ARIEL, Capt. JONES, July —.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M. every Thursday.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,)...........June 19
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)..............June 26
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico,)...July 3
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only.)...............July 10

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

CUBA.....................................At noon, June 14
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF CARGO per steam-ship GEO. CROMWELL, hence to New-Orleans, reported in Abaco in distress.

To facilitate the settlement of the average in this case, and the prompt delivery of the cargo upon its arrival in New-Orleans, shippers are requested to send at once to the office of JOHNSON & HIGGINS, No. 62 Wall st., lists of shipments, with invoice values and where insured.
CLARK & SEAMAN.

CABIN PASSENGERS FOR STEAM-SHIP GLAMORGAN, to Cardiff, on 18th inst., will be conveyed on board by tug-steamer leaving barge office, Whitehall, near South Ferry, at 2 P. M. of that day. A few eligible berths by above steam-ship still disengaged. Apply to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.
JUNE 14, 1873.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE

MORRISANIA—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45, A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10, P. M.

FULTON SLIP—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45, A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st.

All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.
C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-st. for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 10th....7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 10th....3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 11th..8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 11th.3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 12th....8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 12th...3:30 P. M.
Friday, 13th.......8:00 A. M.	Friday, 13th.......4:00 P. M.
Saturday, 14th....3:30 P. M.	Monday, 16th.....7:00 A. M.
Monday, 16th......1:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 17th....3:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 17th.....2:00 P. M.	

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOR RED Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 14th..10:00 A. M.	Friday, 13th.......7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 15th.......8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 14th....6:00 P. M.
Monday, 16th......8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 15th......5:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 17th.....9:00 A. M.	Monday, 16th.....12:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 18th.10:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 17th.....1:30 P. M.
Thursday, 19th...11:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 18th.2:00 P. M.
Friday, 20th......11:30 A. M.	Thursday, 19th....3:00 P. M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—Leave Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily foot of Market-st. at 8:15 and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves daily from Pier No. 37 East River, at 3:30, and foot of 33d-st. at 3:45 P. M. Leaves Stamford at 7 A. M.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. | Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

LONG BRANCH! LONG BRANCH!

Batterson & Cook's New-York and Long Branch Express, by way of Red Bank, per steamer Sea Bird, daily, without change. Furniture, baggage, &c., taken from residence in New-York and vicinity delivered to Long Branch direct.

Office, No. 595 6th-av. Orders received at Cooper's Congress Hall, Long Branch.

P. S.—Carriages, horses, &c., taken care of and delivered.

$2.—ALBANY AND TROY, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW, leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

☞ Notice change of up-town landing.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—Daily excursions to the sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. 9:30, 12:30, 3:30; Pier No. 5 North River, 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 and 6 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M.; 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 and 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1, 3:4 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:35 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 4:5, 10:13 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:2, 6:20, 10:15, 11:05, 11:35 A. M., 2:15, 4:5, 4:55, 6:05, 7:35, 8:44, 10:13 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:05 A. M., 10:13 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 2, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Williamsport, Danville, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:45, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Portchester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.
JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

RAILROAD ROUTE FOR NEW-PORT, R. I.

Passengers for this line take the 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. trains on the New-Haven Railroad from Grand Central Depot.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

SALOON STEAMER WYOMING.

Barges, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, REPUBLIC, and J. R. BALDWIN.

Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Eagleswood, and other Groves to let.

Also, Tug-boats such as desired.

Office 383 West-st., opposite Christopher-st. Ferry.
H. B. CROSSETT.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—On and after SUNDAY, June 1, the large and commodious steamer MONITOR, Capt. CHARLES FOSTER, will make an excursion to the Fishing Banks daily, Saturdays excepted, leaving 8th-st., East River, at 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, East River, at 7:30; Christopher-st., North River, at 8:15, and Pier No. 4 North River at 9 A. M. Tickets, $1; ladies, 50 cents; fine state-rooms for the accommodation of families. JOHN LYNCH, Manager. Music by GEO. SCHIEDEL.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND Shady Side steamers leave daily from Spring-st. at 10 A. M.; 2, 5:15, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring-st., 9:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 2:30 P. M., landing at 23d-st. Fare, 15 cents.

FISHERMEN USE FOSTER'S PATENT GIMP GUT for snells and leaders. Sold at all fishing-tackle stores. Principal depot, No. 25 Delancey-st., New-York.

ASSIGNEE SALE FOR THIRTY DAYS—A great variety of fishing tackle, wholesale and retail, at No. 32 Park-row.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS TAKEN FOR FURNITURE,

CARPETS,

BEDDING, &C., AT B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham-st.

AN IMMENSE STOCK AND LOW PRICES.

Don't throw away your money on goods only made to sell, but

GET A GOOD ARTICLE, AND TAKE TIME TO PAY FOR IT.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WEST END HOTEL

AT

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

WILL BE OPENED ON THE 19TH OF JUNE.

Applications for rooms can be made to D. M. HILDRETH, No. 52 Broadway, or by addressing
PRESBURY & HILDRETH,
Proprietors, Long Branch.
GEORGE G. PRESBURY.
D. M. HILDRETH.

THE LAUREL HOUSE.

CAUTERSKILL FALLS, Catskill Mountains.

F. L. SCHUTT, Proprietor.

This famous resort is now open for guests. Carriages and S. W. Stimpson, agent for the hotel, will be in attendance at the cars and boats, Catskill.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE.

PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

Five minutes' drive from North Branch and Long Branch Depots.

BOATING, BOWLING, FISHING, BATHING, AND RIDING.

Will be open for guests, after being thoroughly renovated and refurnished,

SATURDAY, JUNE 14.

Accommodation first-class in all respects.

REFERENCES.—By permission—Gilsey House, New-York; Merchants' Hotel, New-York; Thomas D. Winchester, Western Hotel, New-York; Jay Gould, Prest. N. J. S. R. R. Co., New-York; Osborn & Chapin, bankers, New-York; Leland's, Ocean Hotel, Long Branch; West End Hotel, Long Branch; Howland's Hotel, Long Branch; Wm. B. Mott, Prest. Nat. State Bank, Newark, N. J.; Jno. Y. Foster, Newark *Courier*. Address JOHN E. BOUDEN, Manager, Long Branch, N. J.

MEMPHREMAGOG HOUSE, NEW-PORT, VT.—Having taken a new lease of this popular Summer resort for a term of years, I have refurnished and placed it in first-class order, and it is now open for Summer travel. The South-eastern Railway will be opened for passenger traffic July 1, 1873, and will make the shortest, most convenient, and direct route between Montreal, Newport, and the White Mountains. This road will connect with the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad at Newport, and the two run in connection. Pullman cars will run through from Montreal to Boston and return over this line. Blaisdell & Ingalls' celebrated band will furnish music during the season. In connection with this house, guests will find a new and large livery and row-boats. The Clyde-built iron steamer Lady of the Lake, commanded by George W. Fogg, will make two trips daily through Lake Memphremagog from the pier near this house. Parties desiring to secure board and rooms are invited to correspond with the proprietor.
W. F. BOWMAN, Proprietor.

CHITTENANGO

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, MADISON COUNTY, NEW-YORK.

Access via New-York Central Railroad to Chittenango Station. Fine, large hotel and furnished cottages now open.

L. L. BRITTON, late of Everett House, proprietor. Good table, attractive scenery, and mineral waters of WONDERFUL CURATIVE POWER.

Illustrated circular, with analysis, terms, routes, &c., of C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park-place.

CANADARAGO HOUSE.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.

This popular House will open about June 1; forty new rooms just added; newly painted and furnished; everything first-class, French restaurant attached; house nearly opposite the famous Sulphur Spring. Richfield Springs is 1,500 feet above tide water, has beautiful scenery, charming drives, boating, fishing, &c. For particulars, address
F. STANTON, Proprietor.

THE MARSH HOUSE,

situated upon one of the hills of Western Connecticut, is now open for the reception of Summer guests.

A good table, good society, good roads, and romantic scenery; quiet, health, moderate prices, and convenience of access are among its advantages. Six hours from New-York, via Harlem or New-Haven roads, to Winstead, with four trains per day connecting. Address J. M. MARSH, Proprietor.
WINCHESTER CENTRE, Conn., June 10, 1873.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure-grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.
Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

ROUND-TOP RETREAT.

New farm-house, located near base of Round-top Mountain, ten miles west of Catskill, offers superior accommodations to a limited number of City boarders on reasonable terms. For particulars address J. B. EDGERLY, Cairo, Greene County, N. Y.

OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE, ON the Catskills, open June 1; reached by Mary Powell, Vestry-st., at 3½ P. M.; James W. Baldwin and Thomas Cornell, Harrison-st., at 4 P. M.; the Albany day-boats or Hudson River Railroad to Rhinebeck and Kingston, and New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad to West Hurley, where the hotel stages are in waiting for every train. Also Erie and Wallkill Valley Railway, foot of 23d and Chambers sts., to Kingston City, &c. Baggage by this route checked to West Hurley. Address
J. E. LASHER,
Overlook Mountain House, Woodstock, N. Y.

LAURELTON HALL.

A new Summer resort at COLD SPRING HARBOR, LONG ISLAND, will open June 20.

For terms address JOHN B. COZZENS, Post-office, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,

NYACK, ON HUDSON.

Will open June 14. Villas, cottages, and rooms may be had by applying to
L. D. MANSFIELD,
Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, VT.

Fifty boarders can be cared for at the Fayetteville Hotel this Summer, twelve miles from Brattleboro', Vt.; splendid scenery, with new Concord coaches; terms reasonable. Address
CHARLES BOWLES.

TOWER HILL HOUSE,

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., opens June 25, 1873. Address at No. 25 West 27th-st., New-York.
CLARK N. SCOFIELD, Proprietor.
Late of Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

BELMONT HALL, NEW BRIGHTON, Staten Island, now open; newly refitted; first-class house at moderate rates; fronts the bay; fine view, air and bathing; thirty minutes from Dey-st., near landing; $10 to $15 per week, with full board. Address S. L. PIERCE, Belmont Hall, or No. 114 East 19th-st.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, Mass., opens June 1. Terms $10 50 to $21 per week. Twenty-five per cent. discount for June. Special rates to families. Send stamp for circular.
IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—OPEN for guests until November; located near Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, and 900 feet higher, with magnificent scenery, beautiful drives, and pure mountain air. No bar. For circulars address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—This favorite resort will be opened for the season May 28, with many new improvements. Parties desiring to make engagements please apply at the hotel, or by letter to JAMES CARROLL, Proprietor.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—By Northern Railroad, foot Chambers-st., or steam-boat foot Harrison-st. Apply to Proprietor Englewood House.

THE LAKE PEHQUENNAKONCK HOUSE will open July 1.—Several good rooms to let. For reference and particulars address the proprietor, THOMAS C. VAIL, North Salem, Westchester County, New-York.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

LONG BRANCH.—SEA VIEW COTTAGE, near the Ocean and Metropolitan Hotels; beautifully furnished, healthy, and agreeable rooms, with first-class board, can be obtained by applying personally or otherwise to Mrs. EMMERTZ, Proprietress.

POINT PLEASANT.—BOARD CAN BE had at this delightful location on reasonable terms; fine view of the Sound, Thimble Islands, &c.; excellent boating and fishing. Address
W. H. BROWN, Stony Creek, Conn.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, 152D-ST., AT CARMANSVILLE.—This popular house is now open; guests can be accommodated at reasonable rates.
PAULL & DUNCALF.

OAK GROVE COTTAGES, NEAR WEST Point, a private boarding-house at moderate expense; opens June 15. Address ROBERT DONALD, Highland Falls, N. Y.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, now open for guests. For terms and other information address
O. DE CAMP, Proprietor.

SMITH HOUSE, CORNWALL, ON HUDSON, is now open for transient or permanent boarders; river view, fine drives, mountain air, &c.
C. H. SMITH.

CARSWELL HOUSE, CORNWALL, ON HUDSON, N. Y. Pleasantly located, large rooms, fine shade.
G. H. CARSWELL.

LAWRENCE HOUSE, CORNWALL, ON the Hudson.—Board for the Summer.
J. J. LAWRENCE.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL IS now open. For particulars, address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITAL PROCURED

For merchants, manufacturers, and others. Mining properties negotiated. Persons with capital seeking business advised of approved opportunities. References: Hunter, Walton & Co., produce, No. 164 Chambers-st.; Nathaniel Fisher, Esq., boots and shoes, No. 31 Warren-st., and other leading houses.
GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO.,
Financial and Business Agents, 98 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A first-class dining-room, located in the best part of Philadelphia; two floors, fitted up in complete order, now doing a good business; sold because of the inability of the proprietor to personally attend to it. Apply to S. J. SHERMAN, No. 22 Fulton-st., New-York City.

$10.—ANY LADY CAN EASILY MAKE $10 daily by devoting three hours' time each day to a new and respectable business; no peddling arrangement. Agents wanted for every city and town in the State. Apply to Mme. HERMAN, No. 113 West 41st-st., from 10 to 4.

A NEW STEAM MOTOR, SOUND, SAFE, and economical. Moneyed associate wanted to apply it to street-cars, and to make a specialty of its manufacture for general purposes. Its adoption secure. None in the market can compete with it. Address ENGINEER, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SUMMER HORSE CLOTHING.

Sheets, Lap Robes, Dusters, and Whips, all new goods, best in the market, and retailed at low prices.
MAGNUS BROS.,
No. 104 Fulton-st., up-stairs.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING.

Carriage-robes, lap-dusters, fly-nets, and a large variety of SADDLERY GOODS always on hand.
C. B. SMITH, No. 40 Warren-st., New-York.

PONY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—A beautiful snow-white pony, fourteen hands high; basket phaeton, (by Brewster,) with rumble and canopy, pole and shafts; also set of single harness; establishment has been but little used; will be sold together or seperately, on application to owner, No. 210 West 43d-st.

A TEAM OF BAY CARRIAGE HORSES for sale.—Sixteen hands high, well matched, young, sound, and stylish. Also, harness and Victoria, all in good order. To be seen at stable, north-east corner of 7th-av. and 37th-st.

A BROWN MARE FOR $225—WELL bred, sound, kind, and fast; 15½ hands. FARNSWORTH'S Stable, West 54th-st., near Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.

At Haledon, N. J., two miles from Paterson, private residence, woody and mountainous country, view for miles around, adjacent to the High Mountain and Passaic Falls, large and lofty rooms, no mosquitoes, twenty-five trains daily to New-York from Paterson, horse-cars to depot. Address WALTER SMITH, Post-office Box No. 410 Paterson, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A LARGE AND commodious farm house, very pleasantly situated at Bridge Hampton, Long Island; can accommodate about twenty persons; is easy of access by Long Island railroad and by steam-boat to Sag Harbor; good sailing near by, and boat free of expense; the place in good view of the ocean. Address CHAS. S. ROGERS, Bridge Hampton, Long Island, or for further particulars, call on SNYDER & SON, No. 236 South-st., or No. 133 Water-st.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—TWO OR three refined families can find excellent board and a second floor, four rooms, newly furnished, bath, hot and cold water, &c., in a shaded, quiet neighborhood, one block from the Irving Memorial Church. Address Miss PETERS, Box H, or call in Washington-st., corner DePeyster.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD can be obtained in a pleasant farm-house at Bridge Hampton, Long Island; good bathing, croquet, plenty of shade; twenty minutes from depot; fifteen minutes from ocean; terms, $8 per week. Those wishing a pleasant, quiet home for the Summer, will please address N. P., Post-office Box No. 18 Bridge Hampton, Long Island.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—FIRST-class private boarding at Mrs. E. P. SMITH'S, corner of Spring and Henry sts., within one block of Congress Hall and Grand Union Hotel, and three minutes' walk of Hathorn, Congress, and Columbian Springs. Terms from $12 to $20 a week. Address Box No. 371, Saratoga P. O.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, FROM NEW-York, having taken a cottage in Bergen Point, near the beach, would accommodate five adults with handsomely-furnished rooms and excellent table; fruit and vegetable garden, stabling for horses, boating and bathing. Address E. W., Post-office Box No. 197.

A DELIGHTFUL HOME FOR THE Summer—At Englewood, N. J.; large airy rooms; every convenience; high ground, beautiful view, and first-class board; price $10 per week and upward; good stabling. Address Box No. 163 Englewood Post-office. For reference call at No. 43 West 22d-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM-HOUSE on the Catskill Mountains, the highest point on the Catskills; plenty of milk; pure air; no mosquitoes; at $6 per week. Address GEO. A. NEWCOMB, Union Society, Greene County, N. Y. Reference, H. A. Carson, Box No. 53, Orange, N. J.

BOARD—AT ROSE HILL, NEAR THE water, fresh and salt; rooms pleasant and airy; good boating, fishing, bathing; grounds shady; fine ocean view, fine drives, stables for teams; terms moderate. Address H. M. ROSE, Bridge Hampton, Long Island.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ABUNDANT shade, ample grounds, location unequaled for health; plenty of fruit and milk; large rooms; accessible by rail and boat; terms reasonable. Address Box No. 331, Kingston, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR LITTLE ONES, five miles north of Binghamton; location pleasant and healthy; apply any time through the year. Mrs. E. M. KEELER, Chenango Bridge, Broome County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—Pleasant rooms and shaded grounds, in the immediate vicinity of a railroad depot and steam-boat landing. Address Post-office Box No. 27 Hyde Park.

SUMMER BOARD, AT MILTON, ON the Hudson; grounds fine, well shaded. Apply to Mrs. I. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y. Refers to Mr. Angevene, Bank of Republic, Wall-st.

ELEGANT ROOMS WITH BOARD IN A private family at Saratoga. Photograph and diagram of house, at ALLEN & HENRIQUES, No. 1,200 Broadway, or No. 302 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

LADIES DESIRING BOARD IN THE country for the Summer months should address at once to S. M. FLINT, Rensselaerville, Albany County, N. Y.

BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS IN a private family; splendid location, high grounds, five minutes from station. Address Box No. 166, Fishkill Landing, Dutchess County, New-York.

ONE LARGE PLEASANT FURNISHED room, bath-room, and all conveniences, with or without board; very moderate price; single room $6. Apply at No. 416 West 44th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PRIVATE FAMILY; beautiful scenery; pleasant location. Address ELTINGE T. DEYO, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

MISS H. M. PARKHURST'S SUMMER boarding-house, Newburg, N. Y., will open SATURDAY, May 31.

BOARD—ONE MILE WEST OF CATSKILL; private family; airy location, fine views, pleasant walks and drives. Address S. ROOT, Catskill, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
No. 29 East 35th-st.,

Will have suites and single rooms to offer at Summer prices until Sept. 1, with or without private table. Has in one of her four houses, one large suite to offer for the year, and single rooms.

NO. 8 EAST 30TH-ST.,

Between 5th and Madison avs., parlor and bedroom to let, with first-class board; also, hall room with a closet. References exchanged.

5TH-AV., NO. 138,

Between 18th and 19th sts.

Desirable, well-furnished rooms to let, without board, at Summer prices.

NO. 33 EAST 23D-ST.

Mrs. R. H. JENKINS has double and single rooms for rent, with board.

TWO BLOCKS FROM CENTRAL Park, two handsomely furnished rooms, with bedrooms adjoining, to let with or without board, in private family, at a very moderate price; house first-class; will be let separately if so desired. 59th-st., third house west 4th-av.

LARGE, COOL ROOMS, HANDSOMELY furnished, on second floor, to let, with or without board, at Summer prices; private table if desired; house and appointments first class. No. 14 East 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

TO LET—NO. 41 WEST 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., at Summer rates, elegant, newly furnished rooms, en suite or singly; references; two or three choice single rooms for gentlemen at low rates.

TWO DOORS ABOVE STUYVESANT-square—Elegant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, en suite or singly, with excellent board; unusually desirable as Summer residence. No. 304 2d-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

NO. 44 WEST 24TH-ST., NEAR MADISON square.—Desirable lodging-rooms to let, without board, to gentlemen, at Summer prices.

AT NO. 35 EAST 21ST-ST. DESIRABLE rooms to let, with good board, at moderate terms.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-square.—Furnished rooms, with or without board; small private family.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, with or without board, at Summer prices. Call at No. 56 West 33d-st.

TWO OR THREE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, with board, to families or gentlemen. No. 7 West 32d-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 314.—DESIRABLE rooms for gentlemen, with or without board; breakfast if desired. References required.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE—RECEIVER'S SALE.—THE FIRST National Bank of the City of New-York against Nathaniel W. Burtis.—On SATURDAY, June 21, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, on the steps of the City Hall, in the City of New-York, by order of the Supreme Court herein, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, a book debt of $23,905 21-100, due from Cyrus D. Prescott to Nathaniel W. Burtis, Judgment debtor herein. Terms cash.
J. LANGDON WARD, Receiver.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 Broadway, near Bond-st.—MONDAY, June 16, at 4 P. M., rare and desirable books. Also, a lot of sheet music. TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, genealogical, local, and Indian histories. THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the library and autographs collected by the late John R. Thompson, Esq.

PERSONAL.

NEW STORY.—WAS SHE TO BLAME? Read *Harrison's Young Ladies' Journal* for July, price 35c. Sold by all news dealers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FAMILY COW—FOR SALE A GOOD YOUNG cow in full milk. Apply at private stable, No. 28 East 36th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager...................................Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8. Saturday Matinee at 1:30.

THIS EVENING, June 16. — BENEFIT of Mr. E. H. GOUGE, Treasurer. LAST PERFORMANCE OF FERNANDE AND LAST APPEARANCE this season of Miss AGNES ETHEL.

TO-MORROW EVENING, June 17. — The house has been tendered to Mr. J. H. STODDART for his FAREWELL BENEFIT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 18. — COMMENCEMENT OF THE SUMMER SEASON and of the ENGAGEMENT of Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON who will appear in the CHARMING DOMESTIC DRAMA, JANE EYRE,

JANE EYRE. JANE EYRE. JANE EYRE. JANE EYRE.

founded upon Charlotte Bronte's novel of the same name. Miss Thompson's impersonation of this character has received the unanimous commendation of the Press and public throughout the Southern and Western cities during the past season. The play will be presented here with a GREAT CAST and with SUPERB SCENERY.

Secure seats in advance.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager...................................Mr. A. M. PALMER

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 17,

FAREWELL BENEFIT

and LAST APPEARANCE in New-York of MR. J. H. STODDART.

The performance will commence with the beautiful domestic drama entitled the

SECRET MARRIAGE.

Mr. STODDART in the character of JOE SPURRITT, (first time in New-York,) and conclude with the brilliant comedy of

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

(By kind permission of Lester Wallack, Esq.)

The following artists have kindly volunteered and will appear:

Mrs. Fanny Foster, Miss Annie Deland, Miss Julia Gaylord, Miss Fanny Reeves, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Charles Rockwell. (By kind permission of Augustin Daly, Esq.,) Mr. T. Hind, E. Holland, Mr. H. Montgomery, Mr. Mackey.

BOX BOOK OPEN.

WALLACK'S.

EVERY NIGHT,
EVERY NIGHT,
THE GREAT SENSATIONAL PLAY
BY
DION BOUCICAULT.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT.

MORA; OR, THE GOLDEN FETTERS. — Miss KATHERINE ROGERS, Mr. ALLERTON, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. LEVICK, Miss MARY WELLS, Mr. WHEELOCK, Mr. GRIFFITHS, Mr. FAWCETT, (BOTH BY PERMISSION OF Mr. DALY,) Mr. PARSLOE, Mr. POPE, Mr. MILLS, Mr. A. BECKS. Misses BLAISDELL, BELL, BATE, AND BURROUGHS.

MORA MATINEE, SATURDAY, JUNE 21.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEO. THOMAS'
UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Change of Programme Every Evening.

Admission, 50 cents; packages containing twelve tickets, $4, at the usual places. Private boxes, $2 extra.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 24, at 8.
THEO. THOMAS' ANNUAL BENEFIT.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL,
(Formerly EMPIRE RINK,)
3D-AV. AND 63D-ST.

IMMENSE SUCCESS—EVERY EVENING, EBEN'S POPULAR SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 50 PERFORMERS.
Mr. FELIX I. EBEN.................CONDUCTOR
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
EBEN'S popular SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
Admission, 25 cents.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART—Temporary building, No. 128 West 14th-st. The di Cesnola collections from Cyprus and the Loan collections of works of art, are open to the public daily from 10 A. M. until 6 P. M. Admission 50 cents. New and important additions have been made to the Loan collections.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY-YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 23d June next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from ordinary business letters.

To prevent confusion, and facilitate the opening of the bids, parties bidding for supplies at several yards will inclose their bids in separate envelopes, each indorsed with the name of the yard for which the bid is made.

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The commandant of each navy-yard, and the purchasing paymaster for each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, but the Department reserves the right to reduce the whole class, should the interest of the Government require it, before the execution of the contract. All applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the commandants of the respective yards.

Bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish. The guarantors must be certified by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant, or which may not be to the interest of the Government.

Under the provisions of the second section of the act approved March 3, 1863, the offer of any person who, as principal or surety, has not filled any previous contract will not be received.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the paymaster of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the paymaster of the station nearest the yard where the goods are delivered, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1, Flax, Canvas, &c.	No. 12, Leather.
No. 2, Cotton, Canvas, &c.	No. 13, Soap and Tallow.
No. 3, Cotton Hammock, Bag and Cot stuff.	No. 14, Ox Hides for rope.
No. 4, Iron and Steel.	No. 15, Brushes.
No. 5, Galley Iron.	No. 16, Ship Chandlery.
No. 6, Pig-iron.	No. 17, Tar and Tar-oil.
No. 7, Chain iron.	No. 18, Stationery.
No. 8, Hardware.	No. 19, Dry Goods.
No. 9, Cooking Utensils.	No. 20, Fire-wood.
No. 10, Tools.	No. 21, Sand.
No. 11, Tin and Zinc.	No. 22, Paints and Oils.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective navy-yards:

KITTERY.
Nos. 3, 8, 15, 16, 18, 19, 22.
CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 3, 8, 12, 14, 17, 18, 22.
BROOKLYN.
Nos. 8, 16, 18, 20, 22.
PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 8, 16, 18.
NORFOLK.
Nos. 3, 4, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22.
WASHINGTON.
Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 3, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY PAY OFFICE, NO. 29 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1873.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of June, 1873, for the supply of one hundred thousand pounds of Fresh Beef and one hundred thousand pounds of Fresh Vegetables, at the New-York Navy-yard and Station, as required.

The Beef must be of good quality, and equal to the grade necessary to make the best mess beef, and be delivered in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters. The Vegetables must be of the best quality the market affords, and the Beef and Vegetables must be offered for by the pound.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-quarter the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which reservation will not be paid until the contract is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and the Department reserves the right to reject any proposal unless the responsibility of the guarantors is certified to by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside, and unless satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles he offers to supply is furnished with the proposal, as well as to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

It is to be understood that the contract will expire at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, without regard to the quantities which may have been delivered, and, in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered before that date, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full, at the option of the Department.
GEORGE F. CUTTER,
Pay Director United States Navy.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

Last Twelve Nights of the season.

Positively last twelve nights of the sensation,

MADELEIN MOREL.

Positively last twelve nights of Miss Clara Morris, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Sara Jewett, Roberta Norwood, Nellie Mortimer, George Clarke, Charles Fisher, Louis James, James Lewis, W. J. Lemoyne, Henry Crisp, and others.

Positively last Matinée
But one of MADELEIN MOREL and of the season,
SATURDAY, at 1:30.

Monday, June 23, benefit of Mr. G. H. GRIFFITHS.
Tuesday, June 24, benefit of Mr. JAMES ROBERTS.
Wednesday, June 25, benefit of Mr. OWEN FAWCETT.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

THIS MONDAY, June 16,

MR. JAMES LEWIS' BENEFIT,

and LAST NIGHT but eleven of MADELEIN MOREL.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, June 18,

BENEFIT OF MISS FANNY MORANT,

and LAST NIGHT but nine of MADELEIN MOREL.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,

West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 26, 1873,

GRAND FAREWELL BENEFIT TO MR. DAN BRYANT,

Prior to his departure to Europe, tendered by Mr. Augustin Daly, sole lessee and manager of the Grand Opera-house, on which occasion MR. BRYANT Will appear IN IRISH COMEDY, Impersonating two of his matchless representations, MYLES NA COPPALEEN And HANDY ANDY.

BEGINS AT 8. OLYMPIC THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.

The beautiful and accomplished young actress,

LITTLE NELL,
LITTLE NELL,
LITTLE NELL,
LITTLE NELL.

THE CALIFORNIA DIAMOND,

In her great sensational drama,

FIDELIA, FIDELIA,
THE FIRE WAIF. THE FIRE WAIF.

A full and brilliant dramatic company.

GREAT FIRE SCENE.

THE GRAND GALVANIC BATTERY,
and
NITRO-GLYCERINE SENSATION.
WONDERFUL MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
MATINEES AT 2 P. M. MATINEES AT 2 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. J. M. WARD.

MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1873.

EVENING AT 8. The popular young actor, Mr. J. M. WARD, and the beautiful actress, Miss WINNITTA MONTAGUE, in Tyndall's new sensation of CUBA, or MIGHT against RIGHT, with excellent cast.

AFTERNOON AT 2. First time of the charming actress, Miss ANNIE FIRMIN, and the eminent actor, Mr. JOHN H. JACK, in the absorbing life-drama of WIFE OF TWO, or LADY THORN-HURST'S DAUGHTER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.

MR. GUS PHILLIPS,
Oofty Gooft,
In an entirely new drama in five acts,
KOOMER.
New scenery, music, and powerful cast.
LULU—THE GYMNAST—LULU.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D ST.

Every EVENING at 8. SATURDAY Matinee at 2.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Dan Bryant, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Harry Stanwood, W. Henry Rice, W. H. Brockway.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB,
SPRING MEETING, 1873.

TUESDAY, June 17.
THURSDAY, June 19.
SATURDAY, June 21.

First race each day punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

JEROME PARK RACES,

June 7, 11, 14, 17, 19, and 21.

Extra trains will leave Grand Central Depot on above days at 1:20 and 2:10 P. M., returning after the races. Special cars reserved for ladies.

Excursion tickets 40 cents.
C. M. BISSELL, Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Newburg, N. Y. Write for circular.

HENRY W. SIGLAR, JOHN MACNIE, } Principals.

WELLS' FEMALE COLLEGE,

BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.

Academic Course to meet demand.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—Candidates for admission to this institution will be examined at the College, East 49th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, June 20, beginning at 9:30 A. M. The examination will be extended, if necessary, through the following day; but it is very desirable that all candidates should present themselves promptly at the time first named.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

EDUCATION COMBINED WITH TRAVEL.—There is being formed a party of young gentlewomen to leave New-York for Europe July 2, under the guidance of a lady who has passed many years in foreign countries, and who will conduct their studies in languages and other branches of learning. Details in prospectus. Address TRAVELER, No. 39 West 26th-st., New-York.

SUMMER TRAVEL IN EUROPE.—A Princeton graduate of '68, who has resided on the Continent three years, and now resigns position of instructor in modern languages at one of our leading universities, desires to act as traveling companion; has experience in the incidents of travel in Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, France, and Great Britain. Address T. E., Box No. 333 Post-office.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Candidates for admission to this School are requested to present themselves for examination at the School, between East 49th and 50th sts., on 4th-av., on MONDAY, June 23, at 9:30 o'clock A. M.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D.,
President.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute.—For both sexes; fine grounds; 167 furnished rooms; twenty instructors; eleven departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall. Special advantages in all departments. Term opens Sept. 8. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President, Claverack, New-York.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, BROADWAY, CORner 33d-st., and No. 62 Bowery.—Book-keeping, arithmetic, business affairs, writing, spelling, day and evening; all Summer; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50.

THE EXAMINATION FOR THE ADMISsion of new students will take place in the Council Room of the University, Washington-square, on TUESDAY, June 17, at 10 A. M.
HOWARD CROSBY, Chancellor.

TELEGRAPHY.—A SPECIAL TERM OF ten weeks in telegraphy will open at the Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, on June 30. Board and instruction, $10 per week.
ALONZO FLACK, Claverack, New-York.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will continue as usual. Present year will close June 25, 1873. Next school year will commence Sept. 17, 1873.

HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS FROM six to twelve years of age; $100 for term of twenty weeks. For circulars, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island, E. HINDS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—SITUATION TO TEACH IN A first-class school or to take the entire charge of a boarding or day school, by a gentleman and his wife; both are graduates and have had twelve years experience in teaching. For particulars address Teacher, care of Rev. Alonzo Flack, Claverack, N. Y.

MARBLE MANTELS.

ABSOLUTELY THE FINEST AND largest selection of Marble and Marbleized

MANTELS AND TILING

of new and original designs at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble-works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

Also, Monuments, Counters, Wainscoting, Pedestals, &c. Inspection invited.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 230 and 232 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

MEDICAL.

CANCER RADICALLY CURED, WITHOUT the knife or pain; diseases of females a specialty by Prof. J. M. COMINS, M. D., No. 143 East 26th-st.

LIFE IN THE SLUMS.

Sufferings of the Children of the Poor—The Homes of the Fourth Ward—Sickening Scenes.

On Saturday last we gave the readers of THE TIMES an insight into the homes and daily life of the poverty-stricken and unfortunate in six of the wards of the City. To-day we supplement that account by the researches of our reporters in several other of the tenement-house districts of the Metropolis, including a graphic picture of misery in the notorious Fourth Ward. It will be seen that the field for philanthropic action is indeed wide, and that the demands of the hour are most pressing.

THE FOURTH WARD.

It is but a short distance from the fashionable *quarter* of the Fifth-avenue, and other refined abodes of wealth and luxury, to the opposite extreme of human misery, depravity, and crime. The peasant poet of Scotland has truly said

" That thin partitions do divide
The bounds where good and ill reside."

But it should be a cause of congratulation to the citizens of New-York that here the good predominates, and what though the record of the City has been stained with beacon crimes, the innate sense of righteousness, and the broad and munificent charity which are so eminently characteristic of the wealthy citizens, are more than sufficient—doubly armed in a good cause—to combat the hydra of poverty and crime. To explore the depths of the lowest stratum of low life in the City a TIMES reporter yesterday waited on Capt. Ullman of the Fourth Precinct, and requested the attendance of an officer to accompany him through the purlieus of the notorious Fourth Ward. The Captain heartily responding to the spirit which prompted the visit, readily gave the necessary orders, and Sergt. Crow detailed officer Michael Savage, who, he said, best knew the ward, to accompany the reporter. A simple and unvarnished detail of what was seen in that last abode of filth, misery, wretchedness and despair, would be a disgusting repetition of scenes calculated to shock the refined and educated mind. A general description will, therefore, be given introducing such episodes as are most pertinent to the object of the visit.

Accompanied by Officer Savage, the reporter proceeded along Oak, Cherry, Dover, Water, and other principal streets of the ward. In the Fourth Ward the sidewalks are not remarkably wide, nor is the drainage of the first order. The traffic is very heavy along the streets parallel with the river front, and, owing doubtless to this and the insecure foundation, large and extensive ruts are frequent in the streets. The hollows thus formed are the natural receptacles of the overflow of the scanty gutters, and here it is, like so many unfledged goslings, that the little street arabs luxuriate. A thick, black ooze, of the consistency and color of clotted ink, the concentrated essence of the vegetable and other decompositions of the streets here fester in the meridian sun, and insidiously give out its invisible exhalations of disease and death, wrapping the poor little ones in its miasmatic shroud. The sidewalks are encumbered with dust-barrels and coffin-like receptacles for house refuse, but these are so very seldom emptied that the surplus generally forms an extensive cone-shaped mound toward the street. Here and at the margin of the "death pool" are the playgrounds of the children. In all sorts of ragged costumes, in every stage of premature decay, in savage dirt, and impotent depravity revel the youth of the Fourth Ward. Faces frightfully haggard and weird, with indelible traces of want and suffering; old heads on young shoulders, every feature expressive of the bitter maturity of misery; light golden locks fitfully shadowing handsome, though dirty faces; pretty little fellows who yet shrink from contact with the more accomplished youths of the period; chubby little boys, recently transported into this foul abode, who still wear the last trace of rude health on their cheeks; little urchins scarcely able to crawl hover round the skirts of the pool, anxious to have a splash in its odoriferous paste. All stages of childhood, from the babe escaped from its mother's arms to the rising young politician of fourteen years, are to be found in the neighborhood of the filth heaps. Down into the dark and noisome cellars, where daylight seldom penetrates, into the dank and fetid atmosphere of the dens of Water-street, amid scenes of the lowest vice, and through passages and rooms reeking with the sickening fumes of the last night's debauch, went the officer and reporter. Women and men half naked, some reeling about in a state of semi-unconsciousness, some stretched prone on a miserable mattress and almost nude, others comparatively sober, but with faces bruised and scarred, and whose answers to the salutations of the visitors were a flow of low blasphemy and ribald remarks. Little children were to be found in each den, some gaping in astonishment at the visitors, others, more *au fait*, dashed upstairs and announced the domiciliary visit of the officer. The house No. 394 Water-street is the "abomination of desolation." From the cellar to the roof-ridge is a teeming, festering multitude of the most miserable specimens of humanity.

In some rooms in this pandemonium—"apartments" measuring about 9 feet by 9—were no less than six beds, or, more properly, litters, each with two or three occupants; and the invariable adjunct of poor, neglected, and uncomplaining children. One room near the roof was found flooded with some disgusting liquid, in the midst of which a white-headed urchin was playing, while an old harridan hurled volleyed blasphemy at a drunken wretch lying in a corner, as being the cause of the disaster. Anxious to escape from the profane vocabulary of the woman, the officer led the way into another hole, immediately beneath the slope of the roof. The standing-room was two paces by five. There were four litters in the room, and six women and three children managed to find sleeping accommodation within its confined limits. A pretty little girl approached the reporter, and looked at him inquiringly. A flower and some sprigs of myrtle-blossom in his coat attracted her attention, and she appeared anxious to investigate the curiosity. Patting the little unkempt head and toying with the poor faded cheek, the reporter soon established friendly relations with Missy, and ventured to open a conversation. In this, however, he was interrupted by the officer, who had unearthed something extraordinary, and called out to the reporter, "Look at this, Sir! There's a sight!" And it was a pitiful, sorrowing sight. There, on one of those miserable apologies for a bed, exposed to the draft of an open window, lay the emaciated form of a little girl about two years old. Pale and cold it looked, and the damp of death was on its face. Its little eyes were sunken, glassy, and haggard. A heap of old rags, thrown aside by the official club, showed its attenuated body and limbs, denuded of flesh; in fact, a living skeleton. One of the women said the child belonged to her sister, and in answer to the reporter said it had been taken to a doctor. "'Tis only the teeth, Sir," said she, and then turned indifferently away. The eldest little girl followed the reporter, stole her hand into his, and looked in his face so confidingly, that the wretched surroundings were almost forgotten in the remembrance of little ones at home. The stench in this house became so intolerable that the visitors were compelled to seek the less pestiferous air of the street. Here a motley crowd of boys and girls awaited them, and the wildest suggestions were offered as to the object of their visit. One urchin hinted that the reporter was looking for some "stolen swag," another said he was a young doctor, but a young scamp with dilapidated and decayed pantaloons, and gossamer remnant of a shirt, halloed, "He's a reporter, a TIMES fellow; I know him. They're going to get up the picnics again," and forthwith he was surrounded by an admiring crowd, to whom he recounted the pleasant incidents of his last year's excursions. The rumor had gone abroad, and the visitors were followed by an army of ragged and noisy juveniles, who became at last so intolerably attentive that new fields had to be sought for further exploration. In this neighborhood are two or three alleyways, *cul de sacs*, the intervening passage being about three feet, and the houses at each side five stories high. The sunlight never penetrates into the recesses of these loathsome abodes, and the air is hot, reeking, and pestiferous. Nineteen children grovel in the passage and hallways, or bedaub themselves with the fœtid contents of the domestic tubs. Some were stretched on the flags, cooling their feverish bodies, and others lay helplessly gasping for the pure cool air. Up again through the wretched rooms, and again the neglected children are found crowded in each apartment, all exhibiting the effects of the impure air, and want of wholesome exercise. Turning away sadly from the never varying picture of misery, the visitors retraced their steps, this time accompanied by a respectable inhabitant of the ward, to whom was told the object of the mysterious visit. "Ah!" said he to the reporter, "that was the best thing THE TIMES ever did, not excepting scalping Tammany. The subscribers to that Fund little know what good has been accomplished by the picnics and Children's Sick Fund. Why, one day in the open, green country gives new life to the poor children; they are different beings when they get back, and are never done speaking of the fun enjoyed on the trip."

THE TENTH WARD.

The Tenth Ward is densely populated, and almost exclusively by Germans. They are, however, of a better class, and but little poverty prevails, except in the lower portion of Norfolk and Essex streets. The tenement-houses are of the same style as in the other wards, but only a few of the blocks are built through. The everyday life of the inhabitants of the poorer parts of the ward is the same as elsewhere in the City.

About 4 o'clock A. M. the stir of life begins. Work girls and women and men begin to pour out from every tenement to their daily toil. Their pale faces, sunken eyes, and languid steps tell too truly of the poisonous vapors they have inhaled during the hours of the night. To them the hours of sleep, "nature's soft nurse," have brought no strength.

The swarms of children that obstruct one's path at every step have a pallid look, despite sunburn. Their shouts and gambols give an animated appearance to the scene, and make less horrible the wretched squalor and filth of their surroundings. Even the hollow-eyed, slatternly women, basking in the sunshine with babies in their arms, appear for the moment to enjoy life. But it is in the early morning the full effects of the poisonous atmosphere and overcrowding are to be best seen and appreciated. Windows on the north side of the streets are thrown open, and women in a state of semi-nudity seek refuge on the sidewalk from the heated rooms; squalling and puny children lie panting in the mothers' arms, and as the sun ascends the street is soon abandoned, and refuge is sought in the shaded yard, amid the most noisome and deleterious exhalations. There is a style of tenement-house, one of three, crowded into two City lots. It is scarcely sixteen feet clear in the interior by over fifty feet deep. The hall is about two feet six inches in width. A narrow stairway leads to the upper stories, and the landings are generally cumbered with domestic paraphernalia which emit a heavy, sickening odor. As the visitor ascends the passage becomes darker, the air hotter, and is heavily laden with the overpowering stench of the sink in many cases unprovided with a stench-trap—and the feeble gas burning on each landing, "rendering darkness visible," tells of the large amount of oxygen in the atmosphere. Each floor is divided into two compartments, front and rear, and each compartment into two rooms—the family, or general room and kitchen opening on the street or yard, and a dark closet or cupboard, with a loop-hole opening over the sink or the landing, as a ventilator. The closet or cupboard is used as a bedroom, and it is not unusual to have two beds in it. A space for a small chair is all that is left between the bedsteads, and from five to six adults and children sometimes occupy this space of 10 by 10. A lounge in the kitchen

" Contrives a double debt to pay—
A bed by night, a lounge or seat by day."

There are five floors in this particular tenement, with four rooms on each floor, and allowing an average of six persons to each family, gives 120 inhabitants to each house, and about 130 cubic feet of air to each person, or 100 feet less than the minimum allowance to sustain average health. In this particular house there is a large number of children, weak, sickly things, tottering about, scarce able to clamber up the steep, dark stairs. Their only enjoyment appears to be to lie off on the stoop or stretch on the roof in the cool of the evening, and strain their glassy eyes to catch a view of the distant country, or a glimpse of the far-off water. Here they lie, many families passing the night on the roof, inhaling large drafts of the cool breeze which springs up in the evening; and here they live, pine, and die, unknown and unpitied by the busy world abroad.

THE ELEVENTH WARD.

That section of the City contained within the Eleventh Ward is bounded on the north by the south side of Fourteenth-street, on the south by the north side of Rivington-street, and on the east and west respectively by the East River and the east side of Avenue A. In that area it would be difficult to find a private family dwelling. The buildings are chiefly four and five story tenements, with here and there a few factories, and along the river front a number of large iron foundries. For its size there is no ward in the City more densely populated. Each tenement-house affords on an average accommodation for four families on every floor, or to speak more correctly, four families are forced to find on each floor of the tenement-houses such accommodation as they can. It is estimated that each tenement-house in the ward gives shelter to from 75 to 100 persons; but in many instances, and this is particularly true of the narrow streets east of Clinton, more than 100 people sleep under the same roof each night. When it is stated that in the district bounded by Rivington and Houston streets, and extending from Clinton-street to the East River, all the blocks are built through—that is, besides the houses facing on the streets there are rear buildings entirely filling up the space in the centre of the blocks, which, in the wealthier districts, is left open for purposes of ventilation—some idea of the crowding may be formed. As the streets for the most part are wider and more regular, and as an occasional health-giving breeze from the river finds its way into the noisome courts and alleys, the Eleventh Ward has an advantage over the worst portions of the Sixth. But there the advantage ends, for its sanitary condition could not well be worse than it is.

The narrow stairs running through the tenement building serves as a foul-air conductor. The atmospheric poison of the streets and yards, cesspools and accumulated filth, rushes in through the open doors, and is carried upward through the house, gathering the noxious effluvia of each closet and landing as it ascends, penetrating the recesses of the dark and noisome rooms, and leaving the seeds of disease and death in the lungs and system of the miserable occupants. The strong man and woman, accustomed to life in a tenement-house, are, in a measure, proof against the effects of this death-laden atmosphere, and have become inured to it, but it is on the weak, the delicate constitution, and, above all, on the helpless little ones, that its terrible effects are so painfully manifest. In the morning, after a restless, troubled and feverish stupor, (it cannot be called sleep,) the inmates awake jaded, haggard and borne down with a heavy, enervating lassitude. Windows are thrown open, they are partly so during the night, but the hot and stifling air, laden with impalpable dust, brings no relief to the parched lungs of the occupant. Instinctively they crowd on the stoops, knowing that the lower current is the best air. And here it is that the visitor sees the miseries of tenement life. On the stoop are seated a number of women of all ages, from the gray-haired granddam to the young mother. Children are about, strong in number and noise. Some attenuated specimens of infantile precocity skip about the sidewalk and street with the agility of kids. A pert, old-stylish look, a sort of premature "cuteness," is visible on each little face, and a studied gravity of manner is characteristic of the class. Here is a young mother, with a handsome English face; an unhealthy, hectic blush is on her cheeks, and her eyes are sunken and haggard. She looks completely prostrate, and evidently makes an effort to reply to the feeble little voice at her side. The little invalid is covered with a loose white pelisse, leaving its arms and lower limbs bare. The face is pale and haggard, there is a wild, dreamy longing in the eyes, the lips are pinched and colorless, and the outline of the face is sharp and angular. The little limbs are attenuated, the flesh hanging about the joints like flabby pulp, confined by a pale, sickly, white skin. A nervous play of the fingers, a restless change of position, a heavy breathing and gasping, indicate the condition of the helpless sufferer. The child has been asking the mother a question, and she replies, "Yes, dear, we'll go on Sunday with father and the baby." The little one has relapsed into a state of dreamy unconsciousness, and heeds not the mother's voice. There it is, with its large eyes looking vacantly forward, thinking, perhaps, of the green fields, the beautiful flowers, and the tall shadowy trees, which it saw, perhaps, but once, listening for the rustling of the leaves, or the murmur of the bright and flowing river, and yet gasping for the life-giving current of pure air for the lack of which its young life is fast ebbing away. So it is on every stoop along the street, and so it is in every ward in the lower part of the City. Thousands of children passing away, dying of the foul and poisonous atmosphere of the crowded tenement-houses.

THE FOURTEENTH WARD.

The Fourteenth Ward is certainly one of the very worst in this City so far as its density of population is concerned. Crosby, Mulberry, Mott, Elizabeth, Hester, Prince, Spring, and Houston streets are literally nests, and have as many habitations as a well-preserved rabbit-burrow. Go where you will through all this muck and mire and your progress is impeded by children of every age, grade, garb, and color. Dozens of little ones sprawl over the pavement at every corner. In Mulberry, Mott, and Hester streets, children were almost under foot, in the puddles, on the carts, overhead on lamp-posts, in the windows, on the steps, curbs, and even in the garbage-barrels and stable litter, with which, by the way, Mulberry-street is particularly well provided. Every one seemed to be in the street when you looked at it, and in the houses when you looked at them. People! people! everywhere; the very stones and posts were alive with a mass of sweltering, complaining humanity. One could scarcely breathe that warm evening; how, then, can the children live in these places through the fiery Summer months? In short, the Fourteenth Ward furnishes a kaleidoscope of starvation and plenty, tawdry rags and bright-hued dresses, disease struggling with health, and children whose youth declares them innocent, but whose faces are stamped with crime, and is a nursery of all the evils that beset and afflict this great City.

THE FIFTEENTH WARD.

The Fifteenth Ward also contains many poor children. In Thirteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, there is a four-story house which shelters eight families; in Eleventh-street there are two of a similar character; in Eighth-street, between Macdougal and Sixth-avenue, there are four front and four rear four-story houses, which accommodate four families on each floor. Fourth-street has one tenement-house between Macdougal and Sixth-avenue, and Bleecker-street two more. The streets running north and south are frequently marked by tenements. Mercer has two; Greene one; Wooster many; South Fifth-avenue many; Thompson-street one, between Bleecker and Amity; Sullivan-street four, front and rear, having from eight to ten families each in them, and Minetta-lane is thronged by colored people. These crowded buildings, as will be seen by reference to the list, are in the narrowest and most unhealthy part of the ward. The sufferings of the children, therefore, while they may not be quite so great as those of others in the densely-populated wards, will be very great, and mortality proportionately large.

RUTGERS COLLEGE.

The Annual Commencement Exercises—Sound Advice to the Students by President Campbell.

The one hundred and third Commencement exercises of Rutgers College, at New-Brunswick, N. J., began on Friday last, and will continue until Wednesday next. Friday afternoon, in the college chapel, the graduating class of the Scientific Department read their theses, in presence of the President and professors, and a large number of the friends of the students. On Saturday the examinations for admission were proceeded with. Forty young men, from all parts of the country, passed a creditable examination, and will enter upon their studies at the opening of the Fall term. This large class of freshmen is good evidence of the reputation of the college.

Last evening, at 7:30 o'clock, in the First Reformed Church, President Campbell delivered his baccalaureate sermon, before the graduating class, which numbers thirty-nine. In the church there was a large attendance of citizens of New-Brunswick and strangers, many of these latter, being Alumni, came to look upon and renew the associations of their old college days. The reverend doctor chose for his text Matthew, twentieth chapter and twentieth and twenty-eighth verses. He spoke upon the influence of educated young men as the probable future rulers of the country; and remarked, with much feeling and earnestness, that a great deal of what they are to do will depend upon the amount of godliness there is in them. Honesty is right, and more than that, it is, in a worldly view, the best policy. This is a fast age, but, sooner or later, the men who are running too fast will, like a train ahead of time, be apt to wreck. We have had a number of examples of this within the past three years. God was with Israel when godly men sat in her councils of state, and He will watch over this free nation if those at Washington fear Him and keep His council. With uprightness and fidelity, an educated man can go on and achieve much that his praiseworthy ambition may aim at; and in doing this he will, more than ever, raise the nation above the barbaric ideas which still oppress the old countries of Europe. Civilization advances, we go further and further with every year from the darkness of the Middle Ages; and the educated, enlightened man, with God overhead as a guide, and an earnest purpose instilled in him, is wanted, not only in the pulpit, but also in the forum.

Tuesday, at 10 A. M., the trustees of the college hold their annual meeting in the library. Important business, it is expected, will come up before them in relation to the new buildings now in course of erection on the grounds. The trustees are in good spirits, and earnestly request the presence this week of all friends of the college, in order that they may note the growth and prosperity of the college, and urge forward everything which tends to enlarge the usefulness of the venerable institution. The Committee of the Trustees are H. L. Janeway and Johnson Letson. The Committee of the Alumni, having charge of a portion of the Commencement Week exercises, are Messrs. J. L. See, E. S. Vail, Rush Van Dyke, Henry K. How.

On Tuesday, also, the Alumni meeting will be held. Rev. Dr. Theodore B. Romeyn will deliver the annual address. Subsequent to this meeting there will be a collation at the armory of Geological Hall, to which all are invited to attend. After the collation the various literary societies will hold their annual reunions in the society halls. Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, the Commencement exercises proper take place in the Second Reformed Church.

In consequence of the complaints of many students, and the actual loss of some others on account of not receiving the benefits of a dormitory, it is the unanimous conviction of the Trustees and Faculty, that a building capable of accommodating fifty or more students should be provided at the earliest possible opportunity. The Trustees and Faculty also contemplate large additions to the library, in the way of photographs, maps, charts, and models for illustrating subjects of classical and modern history, of architecture, and of the fine arts. The college needs a larger general fund, the income of which could be used for special purposes, free from the conditions that are often attached to particular bequests.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Murder and Murderers from a Bible Stand-point—A Sermon by Rev. Mr. Kendrick.

The Grand-street Methodist Protestant Church of Williamsburg was yesterday morning well attended, it having been announced that Rev. T. T. Kendrick would preach upon "Capital Punishment." During the preliminary services the reverend gentleman selected as the Bible lesson the thirty fifth chapter of Numbers, defining what is murder and its punishment according to the Mosaic law. He subsequently announced his subject, said it was based on the murders of Fisk and Walworth, and selected his text from the twentieth chapter of Exodus, thirteenth verse: "Thou shalt not kill," and from the ninth chapter of Genesis, sixth verse: "Whoso sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed." After alluding to time and the records of the past, he called attention to the signs of the present time, and proceeded to show from the Bible that the punishment of death for willful murder is God's express, positive, and unchangeable law, against which there is no record in the Bible that the Divine law requiring and positively commanding that willful murderers shall surely be put to death, was ever Divinely repealed. The law is, therefore, binding on all mankind, both by the New and Old Testament dispensations. The Scriptures show that all human governments are Divinely forbidden to abolish God's penalty of death to the willful murderer or to commute the sentence, legally pronounced, into any mitigated satisfaction or substitution for his life, for "Whoso sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed." The lesson of the day shows that "ye shall take no satisfaction for the life of a murderer, guilty of death; but he shall surely be put to death; for blood it defileth the land, and the land cannot be cleansed of the blood that is shed therein, but by the blood of him that shed it." All human objections to the law are not only without foundation, but are nothing less than blasphemous attempts to impeach the wisdom and justice of the supreme Law-giver of the universe, and to render the Bible contemptible. The majority of the criminal lawyers who pervert the law of capital punishment into a commutation of the death penalty are opposers and unbelievers in the Divine record. The present popular clamor against capital punishment is based on a perverted philanthropy which seeks to benefit the guilty murderer at the hazard of public safety, and in violation of the Divine law which requires the execution of the malefactor for the safety and general good of the whole community. All efforts to abolish or commute the death penalty of God's law, legally awarded, has its origin in infidel philosophy and an open assault on the Holy Bible, its Divine authority, doctrines, religion, and commands. Shall the unrepealed law of God for the punishment of murderers be sustained by human government, or shall it be repealed and abolished by human legislation? Shall sinful, dying man revere the laws of his Maker, or boldly make war with heaven on this subject? Shall man revere the laws of Jehovah and be blessed, or abolish the laws of God and fall under the curse forever? How surely have these questions arisen in this and the adjoining city within the past few years. On Jan. 6, 1872, James Fisk was shot by Edward S. Stokes, and the next morning Fisk died. There was a loud outcry for vengeance, for the murder was committed coolly and deliberately in open day, and in the presence of witnesses, in defiance of the Divine law. Seventeen months have passed, and to-day we are in the same place as on the morning of Jan. 7, 1872. Last Tuesday the decision of the Court of Appeals was promulgated entitling Stokes to a new trial, based on errors in Judge Boardman's charge, and many minor points. All honest men will ask, Why these errors? To hint that it was an intentional lapse would be to make a grave charge against a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and the supposition is promptly dismissed here; although it will not escape those who look for hanging in this case at all hazards. Nixon killed a man a few months ago, and he has long since met the penalty of death. Reynolds, without money in his purse, attempted to be a prophet, and died on the gallows. Foster also met the penalty, and society congratulated itself that crime could be punished. But when the bullet has a padding of influence, society has to chant its pæan in a minor key. The preacher recited the too-well-known events of Stokes' trial—the attempt to quash the indictment; the Petit Jury trying the Grand Jury; the trial which lasted from June 19 to July 15, 1872, and the disagreement of the jury; the trial of December, verdict and condemnation, and the belief that justice would be triumphant. After two long trials at an enormous expense to the State, we are to have a third trial, with renewed expenses of time and money, and this third trial weakens public confidence; for who can say that the result will be any better? This course of procedure, doubtless, tended to stimulate young Walworth in shooting down his own father in cool blood; for, judging the future by the past—and why should he not?—he could say to himself: The criminal lawyers and judges will never allow a man of standing in society to meet the penalty of death. And thus he committed the crime, so that he might stand before the world as the most daring of criminals. He has secured that notoriety, and, doubtless, feels confident of his escape. Had Nixon and Reynolds been in possession of money, they might now be receiving congratulatory visits from many on the decisions granting new trials. It is the theory of republican government that there is one law for rich and poor alike; but wealth furnishes, without doubt, golden keys to loopholes for escape. There is no doubt that Stokes killed Fisk with malice aforethought, and yet many rejoice at the commutation of his sentence, through a new trial, as a triumph of enlightened reason over the laws and customs of a by-gone age. To this the reverend gentleman objected, first, because God had declared the law that man should not commit murder; second, that transgressors of this law were to suffer the penalty of death; third, that by Divine authority mankind is prohibited from changing this law, and, fourth, that there is no evidence that God has repealed either the law or its penalty. It has been binding on all nations from time immemorial that man should not murder his fellow-man; and David, in the nineteenth Psalm, said "The law of God is perfect." Christ, in the sermon on the Mount, said He did not come to destroy the law, but to fulfil it, for "till Heaven and earth pass away, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law." St. Paul also, in his epistle to the Romans, said "The law is holy, and the commandments holy, just, and good." Such is the moral law given by the Creator 1,500 years before Christ, and which has since been the rule of life for all men, founded on the principle of loving your neighbor as yourself. Such is the love of self that no one desires to be murdered, and the same teaching should inculcate the principle not to murder another. The law came from the mouth of Jehovah amid the fire and thunder of Sinai, and it can never be violated with impunity. Malicious killing is murder, and God will require the murderer's life. The crime of murder casts an indignity on the Almighty by a defacement of His divine image, and the murderer takes the life which God alone could give. Murder is the most daring act of rebellion against God—an insult to His Majesty as Sovereign of the Universe—and by the divine law is punishable with death at the hands of the public executioner. By divine authority all mankind are expressly forbidden to change the penalty of death in any other mode of punishment, or mitigation, or satisfaction whatever, for the offense committed by the murderer, as will be found in the thirty-fifth chapter of Numbers. The evidence of two witnesses is required by this law to convict; but when convicted the murderer shall suffer death, and there shall be no mitigation of the sentence, nor extenuation for his guilt. The divine law forbids all commutation of the sentence. There shall be no imprisonment for life, no bribery of justice with purses of gold. No treasures of earth can satisfy for the bloodshed by the murderer; nothing but the murderer's life will satisfy God's law. The fourth proposition is that there is no evidence of the repeal by the Almighty of the law against murder, nor of His mitigation of the penalty. To repeal is to annul; to commute is to abrogate. The same authority which made the law can alone repeal it; and subjects can only violate the laws at their peril. God prohibited murder, and fixed the penalty of death; and these enactments are recorded in God's Book of the Law. Who will dare undertake to prove that God has repealed His law on murder? for if that can be done, the offense is no longer against Divine law. But if God has not repealed His law, there is no human authority that has the right to repeal it. To declare that man has the right and power to repeal God's law by legislating it into oblivion is downright atheism. The law remains to-day as when thundered forth from the mouth of Jehovah on Mount Sinai, and the penalty is death. A law without a penalty would be a dead letter, and if the penalty be repealed, then is the law repealed. But in the case of murder both law and penalty stand in full force; for God enacted the law and affixed the penalty for the preservation of the community, issuing at the same time His Divine command that the law should not be changed or the penalty mitigated. All society is bound together by the authority of the God of Heaven, who has commanded that the penalty of death shall be executed on all persons who are or may be guilty of the crime of murder.

The preacher then said he had occupied more time than at first intended in the subject, and would therefore continue his discourse next Sunday, and draw lessons direct from the Walworth murder, apart from other considerations.

A Shameless Robber.

James Duffy, who said he was a shoemaker, was arraigned at the Tombs, yesterday charged with robbery. The complainant was a shoemaker named William Casey, of No. 10 Henry-street, who swore that Duffy first made him drunk and then left him on the stoop of a house in Bayard-street after robbing him of $17. In Duffy's pocket, when arrested, was found a watch marked "Conductor No. 6 C. A. and T. Railroad." Conductor No. 6 C. A. and T. Railroad can have his watch by applying to Judge Dowling. Duffy was committed for trial.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

A Calm Statement of the Case from the Chinese Stand-Point.

At a late meeting of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, Rev. O. Gibson, Chinese Missionary, appeared with the following petition, signed by many leading Chinese merchants, which he had translated:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of San Francisco:

GENTLEMEN: Will you listen to a calm statement of the Chinese question from a Chinese stand-point? Public sentiment is strongly against us. Many rise up to curse us. Few there are who seem willing, or who dare to utter a word in our defense, or in defense of our treaty rights in this country. The daily papers teem with bitter invectives against us. All the evils and miseries of our people are constantly pictured in an exaggerated form to the public, and our presence in this country is held up as an evil, and only evil, and that continually. Laws, designed not to punish guilt and crime, nor yet to protect the lives and property of the innocent, have been enacted and executed, discriminating against the Chinese, and now the Honorable Board of Supervisors of this city proposes still further to afflict us by what seems to us most unjust, most oppressive, and more barbarous enactments. If these enactments are the legitimate offspring of the American civilization and of the Jesus religion, you can hardly wonder if the Chinese people are somewhat slow to embrace the one or adopt the other. Unfortunately for us, our civilization has not attained the use of the daily Press—that mighty engine for molding public sentiment in these lands—and we must even now appeal to the generosity of those who perhaps bear us no good will, to give us a place in their columns to present our cause.

THE POLICY OF CHINA.

1. We wish the American people to remember that the policy of the Chinese Government was strictly exclusive. She desired no treaty stipulations, no commercial relations, no interchange whatever with Europe or America. She was not willing that other people should come to reside in her limits, because she knew the antagonism of races. For the same reason she was unwilling that her subjects should go forth to other lands to reside. But the United States and other Christian nations held very different views, and advocated a very different policy. Treaty stipulations, commercial relations, friendly interchange of commodities and persons were demanded of the Chinese. To secure these with China, pretexts for war were sought and found, and as the result of defeat on the part of the Chinese, our Government was compelled to give up her traditional, time-honored policy, and to form treaties of friendship and interchange with our conquerors.

RESULT OF THIS POLICY.

2. Under these treaty stipulations dictated to China by Christian (?) governments, the people of Europe and America have freely entered China for the purposes of trade, travel, and Christian evangelization. Foreign residents in China are numerous, and many of them have amassed ample fortunes in that land. Their presence has ever been hateful to a large portion of the Chinese people. It is but fair to state this fact, that as much friction, if not more, is caused in China by the presence of foreigners, than the Chinese are creating in this land. The declaimers against us because we supplant white laborers in this country ought to know, what is well known to every intelligent Chinaman, that the introduction of American and English steamers upon the rivers and coast of China has thrown out of business a vast fleet of junks, and out of employment a whole army of men larger in number than all the Chinese now in America. And yet during these few years of commercial and friendly intercourse a large commerce has sprung up between China and America, creating a community of interests between the people of these two countries, and doing much to remove the strong prejudices of the Chinese against foreign intercourse, American merchants and American enterprise. American missionaries and Christian doctrine meet with far less opposition and much greater favor in China now than formerly. Great changes are taking place in the popular sentiments of the people, a striking feature of which change is a marked partiality for the American Government and American civilization.

The Chinese Government has already sent a score of youths to this country to learn your language, your customs and laws, and proposes to send many more on the same errand. This fact of itself is significant.

DEMANDS OF AMERICA UPON CHINA.

3. We wish also to call the attention of the American public to the fact that at the present time the American and European Governments are greatly embarrassing the Chinese Government by strenuously insisting upon these two points:

(a.) That Americans and other foreigners shall be permitted to travel, and trade, and preach in all parts of the Chinese Empire without being subject to Chinese law. The foreign Governments insist upon their right to take their code of laws with them into all parts of our country, thus humbling and disgracing our Government in the eyes of our people. How would that shoe fit the other foot? Or how can they claim to be reconciled to the "Golden Rule," considering the present treatment of Chinese in America?

(b.) The audience question. Foreign Governments insist upon holding audience through their representatives with the Emperor of China without paying him the homage and respect which the throne of China has ever received from all who came before it.

4. We wish now also to ask the American people to remember that the Chinese in this country have been for the most part peaceable and industrious. They have kept no whisky saloons and have had no drunken brawls, resulting in manslaughter and murder. They have toiled patiently to build your railroads, to aid in harvesting your fruits and grain, and to reclaim your swamp lands. Our presence and labor on this coast, we believe, have made possible numerous manufacturing interests which, without us, could not exist on these shores. In the mining regions our people have been satisfied with claims deserted by the white miners. As a people we have the reputation, even here and now, of paying faithfully our rents, our taxes, and our debts.

In view of all these facts we are constrained to ask, why this bitter hostility against the few thousands of Chinese in America? Why these severe and barbarous enactments, discriminating against us in favor of other nationalities? From Europe you receive annually an immigration of four hundred thousand, among whom, judging from what we have observed, there are many—perhaps one-third—who are vagabonds and scoundrels, and plotters against your national and religious institutions. These, with all the evils they bring, you receive with open arms, and at once give them the right of suffrage, and not seldom elect them to office. Why, then, that fearful opposition to the immigration, of fifteen or twenty thousand Chinamen yearly. In the name of our country, in the name of justice and humanity, in the name of Christianity as we understand it, we protest against such severe and discriminating enactments against our people while living in this country under existing circumstances.

A PROPOSITION.

Finally, since our presence here is considered so detrimental to the country, and is so offensive to the American people, we propose and promise on our part to use all our influence to carry the proposition into effect. We propose a speedy and perfect abrogation and repeal of the present treaty relations between China and America, requiring the retirement of all Chinese people and trade from these United States, and the withdrawing of all American people and trade, and commercial intercourse whatever from China. This, perhaps, will give the American people the opportunity of preserving for a longer time their civil and religious institutions, which, it is said, the immigration of the Chinese is calculated to destroy. This arrangement will also, to some extent, relieve the Chinese people and Government from the serious embarrassments which now disturb them, and enable them, by so much, to return to the traditional policy of her sages and statesmen, *i. e.*, "Stay at home and mind our own business, and let all other people do the same." This is our proposition. Will the American people agree to it? Will the newspapers, which have lately said so many things against us and against our residence in this country, will they now aid us in bringing about this, to us, desirable state of affairs? In the meantime, as we are now here, under sacred treaty stipulation, we humbly pray that we may be treated according to these stipulations until such time as the treaty can be repealed, and commercial intercourse and friendly relations come to an end.

LAI YONG, portrait painter.
YANG KAY, 74 Commercial-street.
A YUP.
LAI FOON.
CHUNG LEONG.

Translated by Rev. O. Gibson.

Public Opinion in Louisiana.

The proper order of the day, now and henceforth, is not recrimination upon the past, but reconciliation, harmony, mutual confidence, and cordial co-operation for the sake of the future. When well-meaning citizens of both races shall generally see the justice as well as the imperious expediency of dismissing their mutual jealousies, trusting in one another, and working together for their common good, the State will be on safe ground once more; its redemption will be fully assured. And there are signs abroad that this wholesome state of feeling will soon prevail. In prospect of its decided prevalence, it is not much too much to say that the days of the adventurers, and plunderers, and reckless factionists in the politics of Louisiana are already numbered.—*New-Orleans Times.*

German Excursions.

The Marschner Maennerchor spent the day at College Point Grove yesterday.

The Beethoven Maennerchor went on an excursion to Staten Island, where a pleasant day was spent.

The Eichenkranz spent the day at the Schuetzen Park, at Union Hill.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The New-York Sing Academie opened its new hall at the Helvetia Assembly Rooms, in Fourth-street, yesterday.

The annual excursion of the Alanson Methodist Episcopal Sabbath-school will take place to-morrow. The saloon steamer Norwalk and barge Anna will leave foot of Broome-street, for Meyer's Grove, at 8 o'clock A. M.

The Swiss Women's Benevolent Society, recently organized, held a meeting at the Helvetia Assembly Rooms, in Fourth-street, yesterday, and adopted a constitution. A number of new members were afterwards enrolled.

A meeting of delegates of the New-York Turn District was held at the Turn Hall yesterday, when it was decided to send a delegation to participate in the Bundes Turnfest of the North American Turner Union, to be held in Cincinnati in the latter part of this month.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice Ledwith, yesterday, Charles Vanderbeck was committed for trial, in default of $1,000 bail, on a charge of breaking into the store of Alphonse E. Kerch, at No. 23 Union-square, on Saturday night.

Under the auspices of the German Cabinet-makers Union, a mass-meeting of the employes of the furniture manufacturing trade was held at the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday, when arrangements were completed for sending a delegate to the Congress of Furniture-makers, which is to meet in Cincinnati on the 7th of next month.

The funeral of the late Edward D. Bassford took place yesterday, from his residence, No. 223 East Twelfth-street. The services were performed by Rev. Dr. Eaton, rector of St. Clement's Church, at the conclusion of which the remains were conveyed to Trinity Cemetery, One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, for interment. The lodge of Freemasons of which the deceased was a member attended in a body.

BROOKLYN.

A stabbing affray occurred in Tillary-street, opposite Fleet-place, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Anthony Judge, who resides near the scene of the affray, encountered a printer named Patrick J. Kearney, and a quarrel ensuing, Judge was stabbed four times in the side and neck. Kearney was arrested and locked up to await the result of Judge's injuries.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Richmond County police force made their first appearance in Summer uniform yesterday.

A strawberry festival will be held on the 27th and 28th inst. by the Pomona Division, No. 376, Sons and Daughters of Temperance, at Franklyn Hall, Mariners' Harbor.

LONG ISLAND.

Greenport Bay, and the other bays of the east end of the Island, are now swarming with blue-fish.

A new steam-boat line will be opened about the 1st of July, with landings at Orient, Shelter Island, Greenport, New-Suffolk, and Sag Harbor.

Mr. George H. Lott, of Far Rockaway, has been awarded the government contract for carrying the mails for four years, between that place and Jamaica.

The two-days' session of the Suffolk County Sunday-school Teachers' Association will commence in the Methodist Church at Patchogue to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The June term of the Queen's County Court and Court of Sessions will convene at the court-house in North Hempstead, at 10 o'clock A. M., to-day. Both the civil and criminal calendars are unusually heavy, and will occupy the attention of the Court probably most of the week.

NEW-JERSEY.

Rev. Henry W. Bellows preached, last evening, before the Unitarian Society, at No. 445 Broad-street, Newark.

The first public meeting under the auspices of the New-Jersey Sabbatarian Union was held, in the first Presbyterian Church, at Elizabeth. Dr. Crane and other members of the Union were present and delivered addresses.

Pius Densinger, a German stone-cutter, residing at No. 80 Barbara-street, Newark, was found lying on the floor of his room at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon with his throat cut. He was bleeding from the arteries of the neck, and lived only a few moments. The act was caused by family troubles.

The Open Communion Question—A Church to be Established for Rev. H. O. Pentecost.

The movement for a new Baptist church in Rockville Centre, Long Island, to be governed in accordance with the tenets of the "Open Communionists," has assumed definite shape, and although it is not yet certain that Rev. H. O. Pentecost will accept the pastorship, there appears to be no doubt that the church will be established. The friends of Mr. Pentecost, with others that sympathize with him in the stand that he has recently taken, have secured the Institute Hall for a temporary place of worship, and regular services are held there every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Dr. Carroll, Pastor of the Bedford-avenue Reformed Church in Brooklyn, preached yesterday morning, and Mr. Jacob R. Shipherd, through whom arose the present difficulty in the old church, in the evening. It seems that this is not the first trouble of this kind that Mr. Pentecost has experienced. About a year ago a member of Plymouth Church partook of communion with him, and some of the members being offended, complaint was made to the Executive Committee of the Baptist Association, and Mr. Pentecost was warned not to repeat the offense of allowing any one of another denomination to partake of the Holy Communion, or his church would be cut off from the usual missionary donation. Mr. Pentecost did not feel justified in declaring himself in open rebellion against the Association, and though not satisfied that their doctrine was right, he was careful to do nothing in violation of their wishes. When Mr. Shipherd, however, a New-York banker and managing director of the Southside Railroad, a few Sundays ago, voluntarily presented himself to partake of the sacrament, Mr. Pentecost did not feel justified in repelling him. A second complaint was the consequence, and a letter of censure followed, on receipt of which he immediately tendered his resignation, boldly declared his belief in open communion, and stated that he did not think himself properly constituted for missionary work such as was necessary at Rockville Centre. Pending the action of the Baptist ecclesiastical authorities, he will hold himself free from all other engagements.

Monument to Leif Erikson, "the Discoverer of America."

From the Madison, (Wis.) State Journal, Jan. 12.

Ole Bull, Prof. R. B. Anderson, of the Wisconsin University, Senator J. A. Johnson, and other prominent Norwegians, are raising money to build a monument to Leif Erikson. The first-named gentleman has already given some concerts, and will give a few more before leaving for Norway, the entire proceeds to be devoted to the monument fund. Prof. Anderson, a linguist, thoroughly versed in Scandinavian literature, is to lecture for the benefit of the fund. The total amount to be raised is $10,000. The monument is to be built in Madison, and dedicated with great ceremony on the hundredth anniversary of American independence. Ole Bull, Bjornson, the famous Norwegian author and poet, and other celebrities will be present on the occasion, together with such a host of enthusiastic Norwegians, from this and adjoining States, as were never before seen together outside the borders of Norway. Leif Erikson, whose name is to be inscribed upon this monument, was a bold navigator, who discovered America in the year 1000. That is what the Sagas say, and circumstantial evidence tends to corroborate the Icelandic records.

The Fresh Air Fund—Services at St. Luke's Hospital in Aid of the Charity.

Subscriptions to a "Fresh Air Fund" were asked for last evening in the Chapel of St. Luke's Hospital. The management of the fund is in the hands of the Society of St. Johnland, incorporated in 1870, for the purpose of providing cheap and comfortable homes on its estate of St. Johnland, Suffolk County, New-York, and taking care of aged men in destitute circumstances, friendless children, and cripples. Rev. Dr. Kirkus, who preached the sermon in the Chapel last evening, selected his text from the First Epistle of John, third chapter, twenty-third verse: "This is His commandment, that we should believe on the name of His Son, Jesus Christ, and love one another, as He gave us commandment." Dr. Kirkus endeavored to impress his hearers with the importance of the commandment in the text, and the duty of charity, and concluded with an eloquent appeal for aid to the "Fresh Air Fund." He described St. Johnland as being beautifully situated near the waters of the Sound, and in every way a pleasant and salubrious place of residence. He dilated upon the benefits which would accrue to poor hardworking or sickly women and children, for which the charity in question is designed and hoped that it would receive the assistance it so richly deserved. At the conclusion of Dr. Kirkus' remarks Rev. Dr. Muhlenburg gave a brief explanation of the enterprise. He said that it had been confounded in some of the newspapers with the "Poor Children's Excursion Fund" of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. The latter was a very good and worthy charity, but the "Fresh Air Fund" was an old institution, and while not aiding such a large number of people as the Excursion Fund, it went a little further in the good work with those it befriended, giving them free of cost two weeks' residence in the fresh air of the country.

The Society of St. Johnland, he said, had now, in addition to its other property, a commodious house with extensive grounds, which had been given to it by Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall, and it is used as a resting-place for the poor people, who are carried down to the society's estate to the number of about thirty at a time.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises ....4:28 | Sun sets.....7:32 | Moon rises..12:09

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:17 | Gov. Island.1:06 | Hell Gate....2:28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, June 15.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Maas, (Dutch,) Deddes, Rotterdam June 1, with mdse. and 253 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. June 3, lat. 49 23, lon. 7 08, passed ship New World, from London for New-York; 6th, lat. 46 46, lon. 28 03, passed bark Wallace, hence for Havre; 8th, lat. 46 09, lon. 35 07, passed bark Lydia, (Br.,) hence for Liverpool; 10th, lat. 40 39, lon. 59 34, passed bark Rebecca, (Aust.,) from Liverpool for New-York.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Petersberg, (Br.,) Black, Bermuda 4½ ds., in ballast to H. Sweetland & Co. The Petersburg was wrecked and sunk at Bermuda March 7; after lying under water for two months, was successfully pumped out and raised by the Atlantic Coast Wrecking Company, of New-York, and put on the Bermuda floating dock for temporary repairs, to enable her to reach New-York; June 12, lat. 39 30, lon. 68 35, spoke ship B. C. Scranton, from New-Orleans, for Cronstadt.

Steam-ship Metropolis, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Richmond, Hodges, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship John Bunyan, (of Searsport,) Dinsmore, Rotterdam 44 ds., with empty petroleum barrels to Carver & Barnes. Came a middle passage, and had variable weather, and been 10 ds. W. of the Banks; May 21, lat. 47, lon. 33 15, spoke ship Sovereign of the Seas, from Liverpool, for New-York.

Brig J. H. Gillespie, (of Parrsboro', N. S.,) Brown, Arecoibo, P. R., 12 ds., with molasses to J. Mishler—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Tordenskjold, (Norw.,) Olsen, Boston 4 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. Maud Barbour, Palmer, Bangor 5 ds., with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Chas. W. Alcott, French, Virginia.

Schr. B. I. Hazard, Brewster, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dolmer, Potter & Co.

Schr. F. A. Heath, Pendleton, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Terrapin, Webster, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Brilliant, Norwood, Brooklyn, Me., with lumber to Creed & Bros.

Schr. S. A. Reed, Arnold, Portland, Conn.

Schr. John Wright, Odber, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

Schr. Chauncey St. John, Parsons, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. Gillum, Murray, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Joseph Hall, Pelton, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Shekinah, Baldwin, Rockport, Me.

Schr. William McGee, Baker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Port Chester, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Louisa, Snow, Providence.

Schr. Phil Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.

Schr. A. A. Kinsaland, Beebe, George's Banks, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. E.; cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., June 14.—Arr. bark Lady Agnes, from Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope.

June 15.—Arr. brigs N. A. Williams, from Baltimore; B. Young, from Elizabethport; schr. Jane Slade, from Palermo.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 14.—Sld. ship S. O. Hart, for Philadelphia; schrs. Franconia, for a Northern port; A. H. Bentley, for Jacksonville; Henrietta Holt, for Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 15.—Arr. steamer South Carolina, from New-York. Sld. steamers Manhattan, for New-York; Ashland, for Philadelphia.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 15.—Arr. bark La Plata, from Gloucester; schr. Herrera, from Alicante; steam-ship General Barnes, from New-York.

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